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UNITED STATES

CARTER TO ASK CONGRESS TO END EMBARGO ON ARMS TO TURKEY

OW051718Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter will ask Congress to end a three-year-old embargo on arms to Turkey and to approve 225 million dollars in military aid to that country during the fiscal year 1979, the U.S. State Department announced on April 3, according to reports from Washington. The presidential decision is designed to "strengthen our bilateral relations with Turkey and the NATO defence posture in the eastern Mediterranean," the State Department said.

The United States decided to impose an embargo on arms to Turkey in 1975 following Turkish conflicts with Greece over the Cyprus question the year before. Turkey later closed 25 U.S. military bases there.

In 1976, the Ford administration reached an agreement with the Turkish Government, stipulating that the United States will provide Turkey with a one-billion dollar military aid in four years and Turkey will reopen U.S. military bases there. Nevertheless the agreement has failed to get approval from the U.S. Congress.

Since its coming into office, the Carter administration has made no decision on resumption of U.S. military aid to Turkey. After the inauguration of the new Turkish Government headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit last January, Carter sent a delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to Turkey at the end of March for talks with Ecevit on relations between the two countries.

The U.S. State Department further announced on April 3 that the U.S. Government will "renegotiate" the 1976 U.S.-Turkish agreement. An American paper said that this will place U.S. military aid to Turkey on a "year-to-year" basis. The State Department also announced Carter will ask Congress to authorize 140 million dollars in military credits for Greece during the fiscal year 1979.

MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

OW051418Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Special Committee Against Apartheid held a meeting here today to mark the tenth anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr, noted American black leader for civil rights.

Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), chairman of the committee, said that in his lifetime, King himself was jailed a score of times, beaten and stabbed. His life "teaches us that there can be no freedom without struggle and direct action by the oppressed people. Laws and resolutions alone can bring no meaningful change". In South Africa today, he continued, after meeting violence and massacres by the racist regime, the national liberation movement had felt obliged to abandon the non-violence approach and learned that its own struggle against racism would be no easy task. It was only the struggle of the oppressed people, combined with effective international support that could bring liberation to South Africa, he stressed.

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Other speakers at the meeting also paid tribute to the American black leader.

The committee decided to promote worldwide observance of the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, on January 15, 1979.

SOVIET UNION

SWEDEN CONCERNED OVER SOVIET NUCLEAR SUBMARINES IN BALTIC

OW051706Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Sweden is concerned with the presence of Soviet nuclear-armed submarines on the Baltic Sea, because it will put Sweden in a more vulnerable position in case of war, Swedish Minister of Defense Erik Kronmark said yesterday when he replied to an interpellation in the Parliament, according to a Swedish newspaper's telegraph agency report.

The minister said there has been evidence that NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization have taken a greater interest in the Baltic Sea. He said that the number of violations of Swedish territorial waters and air by foreign countries reached 19 and 28 respectively in 1977, surpassing the annual figures in recent years. Sweden dispatched warships 273 times and pursuit airplanes 379 times last year in order to check these violations.

Referring to the military situation in the Baltic Sea, Per Petersson, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Parliament, said, "The stark reality is that the so-called sea of peace has never been so full of military activities like now." He added, "It must be considered that the NATO take counter-measures to cope with these Soviet nuclear missile submarines in case of a tense situation."

A member of Parliament of the Social Democratic Party in his speech called for an expansion of the Swedish territorial sea as early as possible. Minister E. Kronmark affirmed that the Swedish Government is making preparations for that.

CANADA RECOVERS DEBRIS FROM SOVIET MILITARY SATELLITE

OW060758Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Canada has recovered a basketful size of metal of the Soviet nuclear-powered military satellite after spending 6 million Canadian dollars and more than 2 months' searching, said Canadian Minister of National Defence Barney Danson yesterday. The defence minister said the metal debris is enough for a legal case against the Soviet Union but not enough to eliminate radioactive related health hazards to the people in the northwest area of the country.

The Department of National Defence is not sure whether all the pieces of the radioactive core of the Soviet Cosmos satellite have been recovered. Now the department is continuing its search for the radioactive core because it is concerned about the safety of the inhabitants. The department told the people in that area to take care not to go around picking up spare pieces of metal for years to come.

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The Department of External Affairs has informed the Soviet Union that it will present a bill for the search expense and environmental damage.

TEXT OF HUA KUO-FENG MESSAGE TO USSR PREMIER KOSYGIN

LD051257Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I express my gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of my appointment to the post of premier of the PRC State Council.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council.

[There have been no monitored PRC media references to this message to the Soviet Union.]

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE MAGAZINE DENOUNCES DRAFT SOVIET TREATY

OW051612Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Some Japanese personages in the Kansai area published articles in the April issue of the NORTHERN CENTRAL NEWS, strongly condemning Soviet-proposed treaty on good neighbourhood and cooperation between the USSR and Japan. A note by the magazine editor to the articles says Japanese "people in all quarters are indignant at the unilateral publication of the draft treaty by the Soviet Union and voices against it are mounting daily. People's attention is drawn particularly to the fact that the Soviet Union treats Japan as a dependent country and tries to impose military alliance upon it."

The note also points out: "While we feel indignant and declare we reject the draft, we must sharpen our vigilance and consider measures to be taken in self-defence."

Kaneoka, member of the municipal assembly in Takarazuka, wrote in his article that no matter what high-sounding words are piled up in the draft treaty, they are of little help to the development of good neighbourhood between the two countries. "The draft implies a danger of turning Japan into a satellite state."

Kaneoka said the Soviet Union "is a country not to be trusted, against which one must be on guard. Why is this feeling of nonconfidence so deeply rooted in European and Asian countries? It is mainly because there have been too many acts committed by the Soviet Union in violation of international ethics. It did not abide by signed agreements, unilaterally abrogated the treaties or reduced them to a scrap of paper simply for its own reasons."

Ueki considered in his article that the Soviet-proposed treaty was born of such an idea: "If only I rely on strength and bring pressure to bear on you, you have to go down on your knees". "We should not be indifferent" to such arrogance of the Soviet Union.

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Mitsuko Noda, a house wife, observed in her article: "The Soviet Union is exerting pressure on Japan in an attempt to turn it into Moscow's satellite." She wrote: "We have seen more clearly the true nature of the Soviet Union from the publication of the draft treaty."

TEST SAILINGS TO JAPAN INDICATE MOVE TO REGULAR SERVICE

OW050134Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kitakyushu, 5 Apr KYODO--Chinese cargoliners have made test sailings on three routes between Shanghai and ports in western Japan since last autumn apparently for the purpose of inaugurating regular shipping services, according to quarters concerned. The Western Japan Association for Promotion of International Trade, which is engaged in fostering economic exchanges between China and western Japan, and the Kitakyushu municipal government revealed Tuesday that the 3,576-ton Tung An of China Ocean Shipping Corp arrived in Moji, at the northern tip of Kyushu, from Shanghai November 26, last year, with 1,953 tons of general cargo, including honey and powdered bones. After unloading the cargo, the ship returned to Shanghai via Nagoya.

The ship subsequently made four calls at Moji at the rate of one sailing per month, bringing between 470 and 2,265 tons of cargo each time. The association and the Kitakyushu municipal government said the ship returned to Shanghai without any cargo from Japan in most cases although it stopped in Nagoya, Fukuyama and Hirohata on the way back. They said the Feng Cheng and the Yen Cheng, both 6,554 tons, also made test sailings between Shanghai and the Kyoto-Osaka area and Shanghai and the Osaka-Kobe area, respectively, since last autumn.

When Kunihiro Toge, managing director of the association, visited China last January, officials of the Chinese shipping corporation said that opening of regular shipping service probably will come in the latter half of this year. Therefore, quarters concerned said that the test sailings made since last autumn indicate that China is moving steadily toward the start of the regular shipping service.

Officials of the association said that many problems, including the rates and securing of cargo, must be solved before the service can be started. They are now closely watching the future moves of the Chinese side.

SIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION WELCOMED IN JAPANESE CITY

OW051906Y Peking NCNA in English 1836 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--More than 1,400 people from all quarters in Nara city held a rally today warmly welcoming the Sian city friendship delegation from China. The delegation was led by Wang Lin. Mayor of Nara city Chusaburo Kagida said at the rally that the development of friendly relations between Japan and China is important for peace and stability in Asia. "We should come together through thick and thin, taking the development of friendship and unity between our two countries as our historical duty."

He said: "The friendly relations between the two countries should be further developing. At present, we must strive to conclude the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at an early date. Through the conclusion of the treaty the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will last from generation to generation."

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The Chinese delegation leader Wang Lin in his speech praised the positive efforts made by the friendly people of all quarters in Nara for promoting friendship between China and Japan and for an early conclusion of the treaty on the basis of the China-Japan joint statement.

After giving an account of the excellent situation in China, Wang Lin said, "The wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has pointed out that 'the people of China and Japan should live in friendship for countless generations.' We hold that it is a general trend in accord with the people's aspiration to sign the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. No force on earth can stop it. We are confident that the profound friendship between the peoples of our two countries and two cities, which is cemented through many years of friendly exchanges, will surely continue to develop."

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao also made a speech at the rally. On behalf of their respective cities, Chusaburo Kagida and Wang Lin exchanged silk banners. In the evening, a cocktail party was given to warmly welcome the Sian delegation. Among the over 250 people present at the party were Governor of Nara Prefecture Ryoza Okuda, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Isamu Saeki, Chairman of the Nara Prefectural Assembly Eizo Nishiguchi, chairman of the Nara City Assembly Toshikazu Kato, and other friends.

At the party, Chusaburo Kagida and Wang Lin proposed toasts to the continuous development of friendship between Nara and Sian. The Sian city friendship delegation started its Japan visit yesterday at the invitation of Nara and Kyoto municipalities.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION 'WARMLY WELCOMED' IN JAPAN

OW051640Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese economic delegation led by Lin Hu-Chia was warmly welcomed at a cocktail party in Osaka on Monday evening. The party was jointly sponsored by seven Japanese economic and trade organizations in the Kansai area. Ryoichi Kuroda, governor of Osaka Prefecture; Yasushi Oshima, mayor of Osaka city, and Jiro Kaneko, Chairman of the Osaka headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) were present on the occasion.

Among the about 300 Japanese friends of the Kansai economic and trade circles present at the party were Isamu Saeki, Minoru Yamada, Iwa Nishiyama, Kazuo Ueda, Ichizo Kimura, Den Kawakatsu, Ryosaku Minenaga and Magosaburo Yoshimura. Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan Li Chang-ching and Changliao Fu-yuan, chairman of the Osaka Federation of Chinese Residents, were also present.

Isamu Saeki, Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman, spoke at the party on behalf of the seven host organizations. He said that not long ago China successfully held the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have taken the first step towards the new prosperity. Moreover, China has mapped out a grand ten-year outline for the development of the national economy with a view to achieving modernization and is engaged in an intensive work to build the country. To this, we extend our heartfelt congratulations.

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He said that the signing of the Japan-China long-term trade agreement in February this year ushered in a new period for economic exchanges between Japan and China. We are very glad at this.

He stressed: We Kansai economic circles will in the days to come continue to exert ourselves for the early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and make more contributions to promoting Japan-China friendship and expanding economic exchanges on the foundation already laid.

Kazuo Ueda, president of the Kansai chapter of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, proposed a toast at the party.

Referring to the excellent situation in China, delegation leader Lin Hu-chia said that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and fighting in close unity, the Chinese people are full of confidence that they will surely build China into a modern and powerful socialist state, so as to successfully fulfill the will of the late Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and make greater contributions to mankind.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Lin Hu-chia said, economic and trade relations between the two countries have been further expanded and such relations have broad prospects. On the basis of the China-Japan joint statement, and together with our Japanese friends, we will strive for the continuous development of China-Japan friendship and trade exchanges. He wished lasting friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Chinese economic delegation came to Osaka from Tokyo on April 3.

On March 30, Toshio Komoto, international trade and industry minister of Japan, met in Tokyo leader Lin Hu-chia, advisor, deputy leaders and secretary general, of the Chinese economic delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was also present at the meeting.

FORUM ON JAPAN-PRC ACADEMIC EXCHANGES HELD IN KYOTO

OW051410Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--A Kyoto forum on Japan-China academic exchanges was formed in Kyoto yesterday. Some 100 scientists attended the opening session. Celebrated historian Kiyoshi Inoue and some other people spoke at the session. Kiyoshi Inoue said that friendly academic and cultural exchanges between Japan and China have become a historic trend that nobody can stem. Referring to the science conference China has called recently, he said that China is sure to make new progress in her culture and science and technology. He said that now it is the best time to energetically promote academic and cultural exchanges between Japan and China.

Kiyoshi Inoue, Masaaki Ueda and seven other people were elected callers of the forum and, Kojiro Yoshikawa, Shigeki Kaizuka, Zenryu Tsukamoto and Takeo Kuwahara advisers to the forum.

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Messages of congratulations were read out at the session. They were from Kanetaka Ariyama, chairman of the Japan-China Scientific and Technical Exchange Association; Kenzo Nakajima, director-general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association; and Yoshitaka Yoda, chairman of the Kyoto headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (orthodox).

LIAO CHENG-CHIH FETES JAPANESE FILM DELEGATION

OW051554Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a dinner this evening, warmly welcoming the well-known Japanese director Zenzo Matsuyama and his wife Hideko Takamine, herself a well-known film actress. They are in China as guests of the association.

At the dinner table, they renewed friendship with their Chinese colleagues whom they last saw more than a decade ago. Many toasts were drunk to the continued growth of friendly relations between the two countries and friendly exchanges between film workers.

On the host's side were also Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture, Hsia Yen, vice-president of the association, and Sun Ping-hua, Ssu-tu Hui-min, Ching Pu-chun, Chao Tan Huang Tsung-ying and Chang Jui-fang.

DPRK PERSONAGES HONOR CPV 'FALLEN HEROES'

OW051730Y Peking NCNA in English 1711 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--Yi Kun-mo, on behalf of President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, today paid homage calls at the cemetery of the fallen heroes of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) and the grave of Mao An-ying in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, where the former CPV headquarters were located, and laid wreaths there. Comrade Yi Kun-mo is a member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee.

The ribbons on the wreaths were inscribed with the words: "Eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the Chinese People's Volunteers!" and "To martyr Mao An-ying--son of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Korean people!"

There were also wreaths placed by the Ministry of the Korean People's Armed Forces and the party and government organs of South Pyongan Province and Hoechang County. Kim Nan-kyong, Lt. general of the Korean people's army, and Yi Pyong-yong, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee, also laid wreaths.

At the same time, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien, and Chen Chien-wu, member of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, also paid homage calls at the cemeteries and laid wreaths.

Yesterday morning, wreaths were laid at the cemetery of CPV fallen heroes at Hyongjesan by the chief secretary of the Hyongjesan District party committee in Pyongyang, the chairman of the district Administrative Committee, the Chinese ambassador, and Chen Chien-wu.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY GROUP CONCLUDES VIETNAM VISIT

OW051610Y Peking NCNA in English 1555 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--A plant cultivation research and study group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences concluded a four-week tour of Vietnam today. The tour was arranged in accordance with the executive plan on scientific cooperation between the two countries. The group visited scientific research units, universities and agricultural co-ops in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Lat, Nha Trang, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu. Tran Dai Nghia, president of the Vietnam Scientific Institute, met the study group. On April 3, Wang Ching, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, gave a banquet for the visit of the Chinese study group.

NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW060900Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Apr (HSINHUA)--Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, new ambassador of Malaysia to China, presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning. Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Shen Ping and Fu Shun-ho, department director and deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. On hand were diplomatic officials of the Malaysian Embassy here.

THAI PREMIER KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON JUST-CONCLUDED VISIT

For AFP reportage on Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan's comments in Hong Kong on his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, see the Thailand section of the 6 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT STOPS IN SHANGHAI ON WAY TO JAPAN

OW051558Y Peking NCNA in English 1544 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman, Mrs Rahman and his party made a brief stop-over in Shanghai on their way to Japan. President Rahman and his party were met at the airport by Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Yang Fu-chen and Wang Chien, vice-chairmen of the committee, and Chen Shih-fa, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They attended a dinner in their honour at the airport. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests chatted cordially about Sino-Bangladesh friendship, hoping that friendship and cooperation between the two peoples would grow. Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin went specially to Shanghai to greet President Rahman and also attended the dinner. Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai Taizo Asada was present.

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BRIEFS

BANGLADESH FISH RAISING--Canton, 3 Apr--A training class in raising fresh-water fish opened in Canton yesterday. China is undertaking this project at the Canton fishery experimental grounds for the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The trainees are government officials, technicians and workers in fish hatcheries in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

EUROPE

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH FRG CHANCELLOR IN BONN

OW051648Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany today received and had a friendly talk with visiting Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang. During the talk, Chancellor Schmidt expressed the friendly feeling of the West German people for the Chinese people and the hope for further development of relations between the two countries. Minister Li Chiang conveyed the greetings of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Chancellor Schmidt. Schmidt asked Li Chiang to extend his greetings to the two Chinese leaders. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics, and Dr Horst Schulmann, director of federal chancellor's office, were present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador Chang Tung was also on hand.

This morning, Economics Minister Lambsdorff held cordial talks with Minister Li Chiang. They exchanged views on further progress in Sino-West German economic and trade relations. At noon, Peter Hermes, secretary of state for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon on behalf of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in honour of Minister Li Chiang and his party.

This evening, Ambassador Chang Tung gave a reception for Li Chiang's visit. Present were Josef Ertl, federal minister of food, agriculture and forestry, other high-ranking officials and well-known personages from the business and banking circles.

Li Chiang said in his speech, "The union of Western Europe is the trend of historical development. We support Western Europe's union and unity and hope to see Western Europe powerful. That we signed a trade agreement with the European Economic Community yesterday is another indication of our consistent stand. The signed agreement will not only have economic significance but also important political significance. We are sure that relations between China and EEC will further develop and will benefit our bilateral relations."

Minister Ertl pointed out on the occasion that the conclusion of the agreement is "a delightful and very significant event." "A powerful China and a united, powerful Europe are indispensable preconditions" for safeguarding peace.

PORTUGAL'S FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

OW051425Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Portuguese Foreign Minister Vitor Sa Machado gave an interview recently to the paper A CAPITAL on Portugal's foreign policy, which was reported by the paper on March 28.

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Referring to Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community, Foreign Minister Sa Machado said: "It is explicitly stated in the formal application for membership in the EEC that Portugal has chosen Europe. This is an event of great importance and far-reaching significance to our country." He pointed out that this stand came into being as a natural result of the Portuguese people's national characteristics. The foreign minister said that his country intended to play a positive, supporting role in the North Atlantic alliance. He stressed that "with the existence and ever-growing of the Warsaw Pact, any weakening of the NATO would certainly jeopardize the international security and stability." On the question of Spain's admission to the NATO, he noted that it is up to the Spanish Government to make the decision." Portugal would not restrain itself from supporting all initiatives which can make Spain play a role placed upon it by history within the European organization, he remarked.

As regards the relations between Portugal and China, he said, "We are overjoyed to see that relations between the people of the two countries are growing through the increase of reciprocal visits. Our desire to establish diplomatic relations with China is easy to understand. People's China is playing an exemplary role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression by one country against another. The wisdom of People's China provides a most reliable guarantee of a lasting peace in the world."

He also declared that his country would "cooperate with the rising Portuguese-speaking countries" on the basis of discarding any attempt to reestablish colonial rule".

SWEDEN WARNS SUPERPOWERS ON INVOLVEMENT IN NORDIC AFFAIRS

OW060933Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Karin Soder recently delivered a government foreign policy statement to the Swedish Assembly which called on the superpowers to restrain themselves from getting involved in northern Europe. The statement also expressed opposition to Soviet and Cuban involvement in the conflict in the Horn of Africa and condemned South Africa's apartheid system and the white, Smith regime's military actions against its neighboring countries.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS USSR TO STOP PRESS ATTACKS

OW051703Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Egyptian Government has asked the Soviet Union to stop its press campaign against Egypt, said Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil yesterday, according to a report of AL-AHRAM. Referring to his meeting with the Soviet ambassador accredited here yesterday, Kamil said that the Soviet ambassador had requested the meeting to notify Soviet willingness to establish cordial relations with Egypt. He told the ambassador that Egypt seeks cordial relations with all countries on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in her affairs, he added. He also told the ambassador that Egypt is prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union provided Moscow would not circulate false reports against Egypt. Examples of the Soviet press campaign against Egypt were allegations that Egypt would join the Southeast Asia pact and that Egypt had worked for the presence of American bases in Sinai, he said. The Soviet Union knew these reports were false, the minister said. Such false reports would impede any improvement in relations between the two countries, he warned.

WALL POSTERS IN SHENYANG ATTACK GENERAL CHEN HSI-LIEN

OW061132Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Apr (AFP)--One of China's top military leaders, General Chen Hsi-lien has been attacked on wall-posters in Shenyang where he was formerly military commander and where the purge of disgraced leaders is continuing.

At the end of last week, a wall-poster appeared in Liaoning's provincial capital Shenyang criticising General Chen for the role he had played in the north China province, reliable sources said. Similar attacks were also made against General Chen in Shenyang wall-posters at the end of January, the sources said.

At the end of January shortly before the convening of the National People's Congress (NPC), wall-posters in the centre of Shenyang attacked General Chen Hsi-lien as "an agent of Lin Biao and the gang of four" within the Chinese leadership.

Mrs Li Su-wen, another former provincial leader who has been disgraced since the fall of the gang of four, was also attacked in this wall-poster. The wall-poster also denounced an unidentified movement in the province which was allegedly supporting her.

Since the rioting at Tienanmen Square on April 5, 1976 General Chen has been criticized for having given "cruel orders" to put down the demonstrators. Wall-poster criticisms of him are [words indistinct] on Peking Mayor Wu Te for his "faults in the past" in connection with the Tiananmen incident.

Many new wall-posters have appeared in Peking for this second anniversary of the incidents, which are still sharply remembered by the population of the capital. Since the posters started to appear there have been no attacks against Chen Hsi-lien although there have been new ones against Wu Te.

General Chen Hsi-lien and Mayor Wu Te made self-criticisms last autumn, well-informed sources said. Both have retained their official functions.

Wu Te Associate Criticized

OW060806Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Apr (AFP)--Ting Kuo-yu, one of Peking Mayor Wu Te's closest associates, was criticized in a poster put up in Peking over yesterday's Chingming festival. A small hand-written poster attacking Mr Ting was noticed among the numerous big-character posters and poems placed on the monument to the heroes of the people in Tienanmen Square.

The anonymous author accused Mr Ting in very violent terms of having given a negative verdict on the riots which occurred on Tienanmen Square 2 years ago. The poster ended with a call to "punish him and see if he can still get away with it."

Observers connected this attack to those made on several occasions, the latest in posters over the last 2 days in Peking, on Peking Mayor Wu Te. The mayor is criticized for his position on the violent riots which broke out in the Chinese Capital on April 5, 1976 after a week's homage to Premier Chou En-lai.

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STATE COUNCIL-MILITARY COMMISSION DECISION PUNISHES LUTA OFFICIALS

CW060527Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] According to a PEOPLE'S DAILY report, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of Shenyang PLA units recently took stern action against former First Secretary Liu Te-tsai and former Secretary Hsuan Shih-ming of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee, and others for serious violations of financial and economic discipline.

Ignoring repeated orders and instructions of the central authorities, Liu Te-tsai and the others built a large number of guest houses, hostels [lou tang kuan so] and other unofficial construction projects and appropriated large amounts of public funds and materials. The seriousness of their case and the viciousness of their methods are shocking.

This case reveals that the gang of four's poisonous influence is extremely great in the revolutionary ranks and must not be allowed to spread unchecked. Because of this, the State Council and Military Commission of the party Central Committee instructed Liaoning Province and Shenyang PLA units to deal with this case seriously.

In accordance with the decision of the State Council and Military Commission of the party Central Committee, Liu Te-tsai, deputy commander of Shenyang PLA units, commander of the Luta Garrison Command, first secretary of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee, has been dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party and demoted in rank and pay.

In accordance with the decision of the State Council and Military Commission of the party Central Committee, Hsuan Shih-ming, secretary of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee, has been dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party, expelled from the party and put under arrest to be punished according to law.

The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of Shenyang PLA units also decided to dismiss (Sun Pao-tai), secretary of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee, and (Shih Chua-yu), Standing Committee member of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee and first secretary of the party committee of the Luta Municipal Public Security Bureau, from all posts inside and outside the party and to place them under further investigation; to dismiss (Huang Chi-tseng), deputy chief of the Luta Municipal Public Security Bureau and concurrently political commissar of the (Changtzu) Garrison District of the Changshan fort, (Kao Kuan-chiu), secretary of the Luta municipal oil and fat general plant party committee, and (Ma Pu-chien), secretary of the Luta glassware plant party committee, from all posts inside and outside the party, expel them from the party and put them under arrest to be punished according to law.

Now, in accordance with the spirit of the documents from the State Council and Military Commission of the party Central Committee, most of the 64 illegally built guest houses and hostels have been confiscated and disposed of, and the 435 unofficial construction projects have also been properly disposed of according to the circumstances of each case. All of this is warmly and firmly supported by the cadres and masses.

Liu Te-tsai, Hsuan Shih-ming and the others obtained the large amounts of money needed to build the guest houses, hostels and unofficial projects by such illegal means as pressuring, appropriating and extortion. Sometimes they openly withheld profits and state revenue that should have been turned in. Sometimes they squeezed production capital and demanded contributions at will.

The large quantities of steel materials, lumber and cement used for the guest houses, hostels and unofficial construction projects were also obtained illegally by diverting supplies designated for planned state projects, taking materials from production facilities, exchanging one thing for another, going through the back door, and so forth. They also ordered various trades and occupations and various units to send them people and vehicles to work for them, and the people brought their own tools and food. This adversely affected normal production of the enterprises.

Responsibility for the serious violation of financial and economic discipline in Luta Municipality falls mainly on Liu Te-tsai and Hsuan Shih-ming. Singing in chorus with the gang of four and their sworn follower in Liaoning, they vigorously preached the fallacies "what is needed is what should be planned" and "what is reasonable is what is legal," instigated people to oppose the central authorities and comprehensively pushed the ultraright counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four.

Because Liu Te-tsai, Hsuan Shih-ming and the other leading personnel went all out to build guest houses, hostels and other unofficial construction projects and took the lead in violating financial and economic discipline, their example was followed by people under them, leading to a series of evil results. An evil wind of building clubs swept through the entire city.

Such bourgeois behavior as extravagant eating and drinking, inviting guests and giving them presents, being extravagant and wasteful and exchanging one thing for another was pervasive. The party's fine traditions and work style were corrupted. A handful of embezzelers, thieves and speculators seized the opportunity and became active. It has been discovered that there were five major groups of embezzelers and thieves.

With the help of the joint work group of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and broadcast rally on 19 November last year, with more than 1.7 million people in urban and rural areas organized to listen, an inspection group of more than 600 people was formed immediately after the rally to conduct an extensive inspection of financial and economic discipline. Party committees, from leading organs to grassroot units throughout the municipality held meetings to examine violations of financial and economic discipline. Financial and accounting personnel worked day and night checking books and records. The cadres and masses eagerly stood up to expose the wrongdoers. Great momentum was quickly generated in inspecting financial and economic discipline.

In the course of the inspection, the crimes of members of the bourgeois factional setup were further exposed one after another. In the meantime, the comrades of many units drew a clear distinction between the correct and erroneous lines in the field of financial and economic work and consciously examined the root of their thinking. They criticized the fallacies "what is reasonable is legal," "what is needed is what is planned" and "oppose the central authorities" and conscientiously summed up experiences and drew lessons from them.

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Corruption Not Restricted to Luta

OW060944Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator article: "Resolutely Struggle Against Acts Violating Law and Discipline"--date not given.]

[Text] The article says: Liu Te-tsai, former first secretary, and Hsuan Shih-ming, former secretary, of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee, and others seriously violated financial and economic discipline and have been punished in accordance with party discipline and the law of the land. Proletarian integrity has prevailed, to the satisfaction of the masses.

The article says: It should be pointed out that due to the widespread poisonous influence and very harmful effects of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in the past few years, cases like the one in Luta Municipality exist in other areas, units and departments in varying degrees. This merits our serious attention. Other areas, provinces and municipalities should also act in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the State Council and Military Commission of the party Central Committee, conduct an extensive inspection of financial and economic discipline, launch a "two blows" campaign to deal blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and wild attacks of capitalist forces, linking this campaign with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, waging a resolute struggle against all acts which violate law and discipline, further promoting the awareness of party members and cadres of the need for party discipline and legality, and thoroughly eliminating the gang of four's poisonous influence.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'HYENA-TYPE' PERSONS

HK060530Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Mar 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chin Mu [4440 3668]: "The Style of a Hyena"]

[Text] Have you ever seen an animal called a "hyena"? Did you notice how it looked, its gait and its style?

Lu Hsun mentioned this animal in the story "A Madman's Diary," his first work published under the pseudonym "Lu Hsun." Through the mouth of that supposedly paranoid madman obsessed by the fear that everyone wanted to eat him, Lu Hsun said: "I read a history book. It contained no date. Every page was packed with 'righteousness and virtue.' I could not sleep at all. I read late into the night. Only then did I notice the book was dominated by the two words 'man eating.'" This story deals with many man-eating events. It has something to say about hyenas: "They feed only on carrion! ...I remember that I read somewhere about an animal called a 'hyena.' It has ugly eyes and an ugly face. It often feeds on carrion. It crunches very big bones. When I think of it, I can't help feeling a little afraid. The hyena is of the wolf family. The wolf is of the dog family..." The hyena mentioned here is called a hyena or a "native wolf."

In the past, knowledge about this animal could only be obtained from books. Thanks to recent zoological advances, we can see for ourselves what a hyena really looks like.

When I had my first glimpse of this "well-known" animal, I was a little afraid. So it is a flesh-eating animal too. But it has a shifty look about it. It walks with a limp. Its fur is lusterless and marked with several big dark patches. The animal looks like it has just been given a beating or has just been chased out of a dark corner and is unaccustomed to broad daylight. In short, it is a kind of jackal. But it is more ferocious. It also looks a bit more cunning and ugly.

The ugly appearance of the hyena and its behavior are in perfect harmony; "one complements the other." This is its nature: It follows the most ferocious animals, such as lions, from far behind. After they have had their fill of a giraffe, a zebra or an antelope and go on their way, the hyenas push up to finish what remains of the carcass. So it requires little effort for them to have a feast of flesh. But not just flesh; they even help themselves to all the bones. When a lion or a leopard captures its prey, the hyena watches from afar, waiting for an early taste of its share of one grass-feeding animal after another. Thus, the hyena takes good care of its own "interests." It can have a feast with little effort while its own safety is not threatened. Well, do you agree that its appearance and behavior "complement each other"?

U.S. writer Jack London wrote a short story about a boat that drifted in a vast ocean after its engine had been damaged in a violent storm. The people were starving and all the little animals aboard had been eaten. Some wicked persons suggested that a man be killed for food. The kind ones resolutely opposed and would rather have died than feed on their own companions. The wicked fellows picked up their knives and began chasing the weakest ones. Therefore, there appeared to be four categories of people aboard: Those who are persecuted, those who attempt to kill, and those who resolutely insist that they would rather die than drink the blood or eat the flesh of their own kind. As to the fourth category, though they are unlike the wicked ones who want to kill, they do hope that the latter succeed so that they can "have their share" of a bit of human flesh and blood. The story ends with the appearance of another boat on the horizon. The people in the boat were saved. Those who had wielded knives and those who had looked forward to a share of human flesh and blood suddenly assumed the appearance of "civilized persons," their ferocious and greedy features gone.

This story reflects well the situation of "man eating man" in capitalist society. Those wicked prospective killers remind one of lions and tigers. As to the fourth category of people, they make one think of hyenas. In the final analysis, are these people mankind's version of hyenas? Or is it the other way around: Are hyenas the animal kingdom's version of these kind of people? Scientifically speaking, and seeking truth from facts, when the all-evil "gang of four" were running wild in China, it is no exaggeration to say that there were quite a number of hyena-type persons. When the "gang of four" outrageously dished up the theory of "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art," certain people quickly came forward in response. They insisted on discrediting veteran writers throughout China. When the "gang of four" wanted to send a person to jail, certain people were quick to obey. They not only came forward with chains in hand like a legendary Chinese "demon" to put this person behind bars regardless of whether it was right or wrong, but also "did him the honor" of striking him with fists or feet, or of breaking his ribs, for the sheer "fun" of it. When the "gang of four" wanted to live it up, certain people catered to their every whim and tried to "make their happiness complete." They thought of new things to please their masters. They hunted for choice mountain and sea products to suit their palates. They persecuted the servants... To put it bluntly, this way of lurking behind, the hyena style, is quite pitiful. It is prompted solely by a desire to get "a share" and a few crumbs of what is left of human flesh and bone in total disregard of principle.

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Dictatorian revolutionary teachers have repeatedly made analogies between the old society and the Greek myth about the "Agean stable" left neglected for 30 years. When the old society has been overthrown, the stench of its corpse naturally fills many corners of the new society. Not only does the bourgeoisie still exist, but what is more, many greedy and mean fellows will stop at nothing to worm their way into this declining class! From the class viewpoint, there still exist tiger or leopard-type persons and hyena-type persons. This is not strange. In "A Madman's Diary," Lu Hsiang-shan said through the mouth of that madman: "It must be realized that in the future there will be no place in the world for those men who eat their own kind." This was said 60 years ago. In socialist society, the "future" should be changed to "now." Therefore, exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and investigation of the struggle of their remnant followers must be deepened step by step so that the truth will surface.

Of course, quite a large number of the "gang of four's" confidants and sworn followers are hyena-type persons, but this does not mean all of them will remain so to the end. Some of them did not personally use the knife to kill and did not order the random arrest of people. All they did was watch from the sidelines. They would only rush forward for a share of bones at the right time. When "a boat appears on the horizon," they immediately pose as civilized persons, calm and unruffled. For this reason, newspaper articles admonishing persons of the "earthquake faction," the "wind faction" and the "slip-away faction" to turn over a new leaf have assumed greater significance. We must shout at these hyena-type persons (regardless of the fact that quite a fairly large number of them will end up as cases of contradictions among the people): This is despicable! What is bourgeois thinking? The line you follow is a blatant manifestation of ugly and complete bourgeois thinking!

PEOPLE'S DAILY PUBLICIZES DENUNCIATION OF 'REVENGE-SEEKERS'

OWO51138Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts of undated ANHWEI DAILY commentary reprinted in PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 April:
"Retaliation is Impermissible"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 3 Apr--The cause of the persecution of Hsiao Yu-chu, an actress of the Huaipei Municipal Honan Opera Troupe, reported today by this paper, is a serious case of retaliation and violation of law and discipline.

Hsu Shih-nien and others of the Huaipei Municipal Culture Bureau are cadres of state organs, and yet they have used their positions and power to take revenge on the masses who criticized them. They have even gone so far as to use the tools of dictatorship against the people. The seriousness of their violation of the law and discipline and the viciousness of their methods are impermissible according to both party discipline and the law of the state. What deserves special attention is the fact that now that the "gang of four" have been ferreted out and after Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have given important instructions on solving the problem of leadership in the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, these people still have the audacity to wildly persecute a falsely accused actress because she wrote a letter to expose a problem. This indeed makes our hair stand on end.

This case once again tells us: For a long time, the "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei wildly undermined the party's fine traditions and work style, wantonly trampled on socialist democracy and caused very serious evil results. We must not underestimate their poisonous influence. Other cases of the suppression of democracy and cases of retaliation similar to that of the Huaipai Culture Bureau may have occurred in other parts of the province. In continuing to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei, we must, in connection with party consolidation and rectification, strictly enforce party discipline and the socialist legal system, forbid any type of retaliation or suppression of democracy, thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and really revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS POLICY ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW051652Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINHUA)--A HSINHUA correspondent recently interviewed a leading member at the State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, who explained China's policy in this field. Following are the questions and answers:

Question: Our friends in different countries are interested in China's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. Some of them have welcomed it while among others there is still some talk. What's your opinion of this?

Answer: China's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs was laid down by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai. For the last two decades, we have adhered to this policy, winning support from friends in all countries. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng explained the policy in his February 26 report on the work of the government entitled "Unite and Strive To Build a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country", delivered at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Speaking of the contributions of returned Overseas Chinese, Chairman Hua said they "have played a positive role in building the motherland." He went on: "As before, we must seriously try to carry out the state's policies and pay attention to the political progress, work and well-being of all returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of Overseas Chinese and give them proper preferential treatment, so as to bring their enthusiasm for socialism into fuller play." He showed a deep interest in Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese descent. He said: "Our countrymen residing abroad and foreign nationals of Chinese descent who return to the homeland to visit their relatives and friends should be provided with the necessary facilities. The concern and preferential treatment extended to the relatives of Overseas Chinese will equally be extended to the relatives in China of foreign nationals of Chinese descent."

In the same report Chairman Hua said: "Before liberation quite a few people left China to make a living abroad. They have contributed their share to the progress of the economy and culture of host countries and have forged bonds of deep friendship with the people there." On the question of citizenship of Overseas Chinese left over from history, he said: "The policy of our government has been consistent; it supports

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and encourages Overseas Chinese voluntarily to take the citizenship of the countries in which they have made a new home, but it opposes any attempt to compel them to change their citizenship. All those who have voluntarily acquired the citizenship of their country of domicile as well as those who are already citizens automatically forfeit their Chinese citizenship, but their ties of kinship with the Chinese people remain."

Chairman Hua went on: "As for those who decide to keep their Chinese citizenship, we expect them to abide by the law of the country in which they reside, respect the customs and ways of its people and live amicably with them. While it is the duty of the Chinese Government to protect their legitimate rights and interests, it is hoped that safeguards to this effect will be provided by the countries concerned. We would like to see Chinese nationals residing abroad serve as a bridge to foster the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the countries concerned."

Question: A preparatory conference for the national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs was held in January this year. How has China been implementing policy since the conference?

Answer: The preparatory conference was held with the leadership and attention of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council. The conference firmly followed the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua and again reiterated our party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. For a few years, Lin Piao and particularly the gang of four--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan--disrupted this policy. They made up a lot of absurdities about "overseas connections", using discrimination and persecution against returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese. The conference exposed and criticized the absurdities of Lin Piao and the gang of four to eradicate their influence and to carry through firmly the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, so that Chinese nationals residing abroad and our kinsmen of Chinese descent will set their minds at rest and stop worrying about their kinsmen in the homeland.

For the last few months, people in many parts of China have been exposing and criticizing the absurdities of the gang of four on Overseas Chinese affairs, eliminating their influence and taking steps to implement the party's policy. Initial results have been won. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is deepening, socialist construction is thriving, and still greater successes lie ahead for the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs.

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES FULFILL FIRST QUARTER PLANS

OW060814Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Apr (HSINHUA)--A number of major iron and steel enterprises and coal mines have fulfilled or exceeded state plans for the first quarter of this year.

The Capital Iron and Steel Company beat previous records for this period in the output of steel, iron, iron ore and rolled steel. The average rate of quality steel reached 99.3 percent and that of iron exceeded 99.7 percent. Consumption rates of coke and other material were lower than that for last year. The comparable cost was reduced by 9 percent. Profits delivered to the state hit an all-time high for this period.

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The vigorous socialist emulation campaign made it possible for the company to exceed weekly and monthly production quotas. It leads the whole country in its blast furnace utilization rate and in its rate of coke consumption.

The Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company fulfilled the state's quarterly plan ahead of schedule, hitting all-time highs in the output of all major products and in their rate of increases as well as in the average rate of quality rolled steel and the length of the life of its converters. One of the worst victims of the gang of four's disruption, the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, has taken measures to strengthen management and launch a movement for technical innovation on a large scale. The result was the introduction of a number of new techniques. Over 90 percent of the workers were involved in a labour emulation drive, which produced a number of new production records.

The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company in central China produced more pig iron, steel, bloom, rolled steel, steelplates, coke, iron ore, sintered ore and refractory bricks than had been required by the state plan. The daily and monthly output of iron and steel was the highest ever.

The Hsuehou Coal Mining Administration in Kiangsu Province put out 3.1 million tons of coal in the first 3 months of this year. Its profits ran to 7 million yuan and the tunnelling footage was 10,000 metres, all above the figures set in the state plan.

Coal mines in Shantung Province produced 12 percent more crude coal in the first three months than the same 1977 period. The province's total amount of dressed coal, total tunnelling footage and shaft excavation all exceeded state plans.

IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING COMMUNE-RUN ENTERPRISES STRESSED

OWO50533Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 April editorial: "It Is Necessary To Greatly Develop Commune and Production Brigade-Run Enterprises"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Apr--Commune and production brigade-run enterprises, an outgrowth of China's people's commune system, have come into being and developed alongside the people's communes. The great leader Chairman Mao, with great foresight, pointed out in the early stage of the establishment of the people's communes: "At present, things directly owned by the people's communes, such as commune-run enterprises and undertakings and the public accumulation and welfare funds at the disposal of communes are scant. Nevertheless, it is here that our great, bright and splendid hope lies."

Faithfully implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, wise leader Chairman Hua attaches great importance to supporting this new phenomenon--commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises. He recently pointed out in his report on the work of the government that it is necessary to actively promote rural sideline occupations and commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises so as to considerably increase the proportion of the commune and brigade income derived from these sources. In 1974 Chairman Hua in his letter to the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee had highly praised and warmly supported development of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises, pointing out that "they have great bearing on the strengthening and expansion of the collective economy, agricultural mechanization and the elimination of the three major differences at people's communes. They symbolize the great hope and prospects of people's communes."

At the 1975 National Conference on Learning From Taching in Agriculture, Chairman Hua gave a comprehensive explanation on the principle, line and policy regarding the development of commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises, thereby providing us with a clear orientation in this regard. This past year Chairman Hua again issued important instructions on many occasions, calling on all localities to embark on building commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises and promote their sound development. We must conscientiously study and implement Chairman Hua's instructions and regard this as a major task.

The commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises developed very fast in the past few years. The downfall of the "gang of four" brought about a general emancipation of the production forces and a flourishing of commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises. Today, some 80 to 90 percent of our rural people's communes are running commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises. The 1977 total output value of these enterprises was 30 percent over 1976 figures. They have become an important component of the national economy. However, their development is quite uneven and far from meeting the requirement of the new leap-forward situation in the national economy because there are still numerous problems. We must quicken our pace to effect a great development of the commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises.

At the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua advanced the general task for the new period and called for efforts to rapidly develop agriculture. In order to rapidly develop agriculture, it is essential to engage in socialist agriculture in a big way, carry out large scale farmland capital construction, and use modern technology to mechanize agriculture. All this requires large amounts of capital, equipment and technical forces. Where does the capital come from? Since agriculture's financial accumulation is very low, the problem should be solved by relying mainly on efforts to develop rural sideline occupations and on the financial accumulation of the commune-run and production brigade-run enterprises.

The party Central Committee has set forth the "three main" principles for achieving agricultural mechanization, that is, agricultural machines mainly should be manufactured by the localities, should be medium-sized and small machines and their purchase should be made by the collective economy. Without strong and powerful enterprises run by communes and production brigades, the "three main" principles will come to naught. This point is explained in the investigation report on Wuhsi County, Kiangsu, carried by this paper today. Wuhsi County has invested more than 96 million yuan accumulated by its commune-run and brigade-run enterprises in agriculture, transforming agricultural production conditions and establishing commune and brigade-run industry aimed at supporting agriculture in an effort to increase agricultural mechanization.

With the development of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises, the material resources of the communes and production brigades will be adequate to help the poor production teams quickly transform themselves into rich teams in a planned way and to create the material foundations for a transition in the system of ownership. The quicker the development of the enterprises run by communes and brigades, the greater will be the wages transferred to production brigades and teams for commune members working with these enterprises for further distribution among all commune members and the greater the income of all commune members. In Wuhsi County last year, more than 50 percent of the average income of the local commune members came from the commune-run and brigade-run enterprises there. Developing agriculture alone cannot bring about the modernization of agriculture or improve the livelihood of commune members.

Furthermore, development of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises will pave a brilliant road for combining the efforts of the cities and countryside and integrating workers with peasants. "The resolution on some questions concerning the people's communes" adopted by the Eighth CCP Central Committee at its sixth plenary session pointed out: "The principle of people's communes on simultaneously running industry and agriculture and integrating both paves the way for reducing differences between cities and the countryside and between workers and peasants." Commune-run and brigade-run enterprises are good vehicles for integrating industry with agriculture. Since enterprises run by communes and production brigades use the labor system of engaging in both industry and agriculture, commune members are capable of doing farmwork and operating machines. This will gradually narrow differences between workers and peasants. Basing themselves on the principle of serving agriculture, commune-run and brigade-run enterprises serve as vehicles for cooperation between cities and the countryside and serve the big industries [in the cities]. This will enable these enterprises to accumulate capital funds and to support both agriculture and industrial construction. While providing products to the countryside in a planned way, industrial departments in the cities permit the commune-run and brigade-run enterprises to do the same so as to save state funds and not to increase production quotas for urban industries. This will help reduce shop space and expenses required for equipment and wages and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in production. Moreover, urban factories can have more time to develop and manufacture precision and sophisticated equipment and machinery.

Enterprises run by communes and brigades will become competent assistants to the economy under the ownership of all the people when they are capable of providing the cities with some products badly needed there together with miscellaneous goods for the people in their daily life. With the development of these enterprises, the countryside will be dotted with small factories and the cities will not expand endlessly. This will insure the rational distribution of industry. At present, a new generation of people who have socialist consciousness and are capable of doing industrial and agricultural work is emerging from the areas of our country where the commune-run and brigade-run industry has been relatively developed. In the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels said: "With the integration of agriculture and industry, differences between cities and the countryside will be gradually eliminated." Here we can see the infant model of this great theory.

The "gang of four," a bane to the nation and the people, totally disrupted our national economy, and seriously sabotaged and interfered with the commune-run and brigade-run enterprises. On the one hand they vilified commune-run and brigade-run enterprises as "sinister breeding grounds for capitalism." They ranted: "Anything nonagricultural must be abolished"; while on the other hand they promoted the "three freedoms" (freedom in making deals, in finding one's own way and in development) and upheld the "three highs" (high work credits, high rewards and high subsidies) in a vain attempt to guide commune-run and brigade-run enterprises onto the evil path of capitalism. Under the influence of this evil wind stirred up by the "gang of four," a number of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises with capitalist tendencies deviated from the general orientation of serving agricultural production first. This created chaos in management, provided a handful of evil persons with opportunities to embezzle, steal, speculate and profit, and undermined the socialist collective economy.

In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," it is necessary to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the rural economic policy and the commune-run and brigade-run enterprises, and eliminate their pernicious influence. It is necessary to strike at all evil trends and tendencies, and help commune-run and brigade-run enterprises firmly follow the socialist orientation through education on the party's basic line and the movement of "one criticism and two blows."

Wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: "In developing commune-run and brigade-run enterprises, socialist orientation must be adhered to, and they must mainly serve agricultural production and the people's livelihood. Where conditions permit, they should also work for big industries and for export. It is necessary to make maximum use of local resources to develop the cultivation of crops and breeding as well as processing and mining industries. But attention must be paid not to vie with big industry for raw materials and impair the resources of the state." We must earnestly consolidate all existing commune-run and brigade-run enterprises according to this policy elucidated by Chairman Hua. First of all we must do a good job in consolidating the leading bodies of such enterprises. Only with a good leading body will an enterprise be united and militant, and will it be possible to implement the guidelines and policy of the party Central Committee. If this issue is not grasped first, everything else will be out of the question. Commune-run and brigade-run enterprises are part of the socialist national economy. Production activities in these enterprises must be carried out under the guidance of the state plan. At present, a considerable portion of production, supply and marketing activities in commune-run and brigade-run enterprises is not included in the state plan. This has made these enterprises unstable, created excessive non-productive personnel, increased production costs and abetted capitalist trends. This state of affairs must be changed rapidly. The development of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and their production, supply and marketing activities must be included in the local plans at and above the county level. Production arrangements must be made and raw materials and markets provided for all commune-run and brigade-run enterprises so as to arouse their natural enthusiasm and guard against doing things blindly.

The key to running commune-run and brigade-run enterprises well lies in the party's leadership. Leading comrades in some areas have erroneous views on commune-run and brigade-run enterprises. They set agriculture against industry and maintain that "if grain production fails to meet targets set by the National Agricultural Development Program, it is impossible to pay attention to commune-run and brigade-run enterprises." "Development of industry will oust agriculture." This is a metaphysical view and contrary to the facts. To push agriculture forward rapidly it is necessary to develop commune-run and brigade-run enterprises well. When it develops to a certain degree, onesided management will encounter all kinds of difficulties. Are not some localities already in such a predicament? There are also some people who say "commune-run and brigade-run enterprises drain agriculture of its manpower." Actually this is a question of manpower management. The Wuhsi County CCP Committee uses manpower rationally. First of all, it satisfies needs in agricultural production and insures that enough manpower is available for agricultural production. Therefore, it is obvious this contradiction can be solved well provided arrangements are properly made.

Commune-run and brigade-run enterprises can only be developed and consolidated through struggle. We must link the building of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and Taching in industry, and integrate the consolidation of such enterprises with the education of the party's basic line in the countryside. As long as party committees at all levels warmly support and actively lead these enterprises, the great, bright hope--the commune-run and brigade-run enterprises--will certainly become a magnificent reality.

ROLE OF SMALL CITIES IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL WORK EXPLAINED

HK041136Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 24 Mar 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the Scientific and Technological Committee of Shashi Municipality, Hupeh Province: "Actively Develop Scientific and Technological Work According to the Characteristics of Small Cities"]

[Excerpts] Shashi is a small industrial city in Chingchou Prefecture, Hupeh Province. During the period of the fourth 5-year plan, close to 100 new varieties of products were turned out, product quality improved steadily, the level of mechanization continued to rise, labor productivity almost doubled and the average annual increase in total industrial output value was 18 percent. One cause of such fast development was that we actively developed scientific and technological work according to the characteristics of a small city and made science and technology play a role in promoting production and construction.

Fully Arouse the Masses, Bring in and Popularize New Technology

How should we start doing scientific and technological work in a small city like ours? We have been deeply enlightened by the vivid example of the thermal flask factory in our city. The furnace workshop of this factory previously used traditional methods. After an investigation, its workers learned that other localities had mature experience in this aspect. So, they "went eight times to Shanghai and Nanking and updated the furnace three times." They learned and brought back the new technology of blowing a flask by means of a machine, thereby achieving mechanization in blowing flasks. As a result annual output of thermal flasks increased from 600,000 to 4.2 million and productive capacity grew sevenfold. This example showed us that bringing in, popularizing and applying new technology are compatible with the characteristics and concrete conditions of a small city. In this way we can avoid detours, save manpower and material and financial resources and do our work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

How should we grasp the work of bringing in and popularizing new technology? We must chiefly grasp the following four links:

First, grasp models and extensively arouse the masses. At first, some people did not understand the new technology and dared not adopt it. They felt, "It is safer to ride a donkey than to fly an airplane." To solve this problem, we held informal meetings on science and technology, printed and distributed materials on general science, showed films on science and technology, organized exhibitions on achievements in application of new technology, gave demonstrations and sent relevant personnel to pay study visits to other localities, so that all knew the practical use and effect of the new technology.

Second, grasp planning and determine the main target of attack. In popularizing and applying new technology, it is necessary to determine the objective, so the masses can be organized effectively. Our method is: Plans are drawn at the three levels of municipality, bureau and factory, with a key point at each level. Aiming at advanced units of the same trade in the country, various factories try to find their own shortcomings and determine what items of technology they should bring in and popularize. In light of the needs of the state's relevant departments and according to actual conditions, all bureaus in the municipality determine the key points of new technology to be brought in and popularized. The municipal Scientific and Technological Committee focuses attention on introducing and popularizing new technology which is widely adopted in the municipality and connected with the orientation. In this way every factory has its own items, every bureau its key points and the whole municipality its main target of attack, and the initiative of these three levels can be aroused, thus forming a large-scale mass movement.

Third, grasp training and bring up a contingent of technical backbone elements. An important way to train them is to give lectures on technology and to hold technical training classes for workers, innovation experts and technicians who are selected and recommended by various units and belong to relatively high political, ideological and cultural levels. In the past few years, we held training classes of 27 terms dealing with such new technology and skills as electronics, hydraulics, laser, electroplating, advanced cutting tools, chemical heat treatment, and orthogonal design, training more than 1,900 people. Special lectures were given on 117 occasions to an audience of more than 11,000. After receiving technical training, most students systematically mastered the basic knowledge of a new branch of technology and began to apply it.

Fourth, grasp raising of standards and push forward sustained development of the mass movement. To push forward the sustained development of the mass movement of popularizing and applying new technology, it is necessary to continuously put forward new tasks and demands. Our method is: To gather information and furnish views; to grasp hold of a thing in its bud and determine the orientation; to raise questions and assign tasks. At the three levels of municipality, bureau and factory, there are channels for exchanging information regarding the trend of development and application of new technology. New questions are raised and new tasks of popularization assigned continuously according to the information gathered and the actual conditions, so the mass movement can develop in a sustained and penetrating way.

Carry Out Scientific Research in Light of One's Own Conditions

While making arrangements for introducing and popularizing new technology, we also actively create conditions according to the municipality's industrial planning and carry out scientific research which we are capable of doing. We have set up some small scientific research institutes for automatic applied technology, electronics, textiles, chemical engineering and plastics industry and spared some technicians and workers to form a scientific research contingent.

How should scientific research be conducted? We have paid attention to the following three conditions:

First, we carry out scientific research in light of local resources and contribute toward aiding industrial and agricultural production. Our municipality is situated in the Chiangnan plains where there are rich petroleum and phosphorous resources. Thus, using these favorable conditions and making comprehensive use of resources to turn out more products in aid of industry and farming become an important part of our research.

Second, we carry out research in light of new technology and pay attention to manufacturing complete sets of equipment to close loopholes in large-scale industry. The speedy development of our country's petroleum industry urgently needed a highly automatic device for analyzing petroleum products. This electronic analyzer happened to be a research item undertaken by our municipality's Electronics Research Institute to close a loophole in the local electronics industry. We arranged trial production on the basis of a preliminary experiment conducted by the Chingmen oil refinery. Eventually we succeeded in making a digital titrimeter, which took only 1 or 2 minutes to determine, with very high accuracy, the tiny impurities in petroleum products. This titrimeter has now been produced in small numbers.

Third, in light of the fact that factories in our municipality are small in scale but allow high flexibility in operation, we carry out research on making new products to promote development of local, small industries. Large-scale industries run by the state turn out products of set models and carry out production by automation. They cannot easily shift to other varieties of products. Being small and flexible, factories in our municipality can easily meet the requirement of trial producing small quantities of products of different varieties. Taking advantage of this favorable condition, we continue to turn out new products by a method involving a small contingent, a small factory, a small quantity and a small-scale experiment.

Organize Forces Inside and Outside the Municipality To Work in Coordination and Overcome Difficult Problems in Technology

In a small city contradictions between difficult problems in technology and low professional standards of technicians often arise in the course of carrying out scientific and technological work. How should the scattered technical strength of a low level be pooled to overcome difficult problems in technology? Our method is: Organize coordination between forces inside and outside the municipality and adjust technical forces, so as to turn shortcomings into strong points to overcome difficulties. We have a group of engineers and technicians scattered in factories all over the municipality, a group of full-time scientists and technicians of small research institutes, a group of workers who, after training, have begun to master some new skills, and a group of expert innovators and artisans. By organizing a team for exchanging professional experience, we pool these forces to form a three-in-one team comprising members of the same trade or different trades. Usually, activities are conducted to exchange what has been learned. When difficult problems are met, forces will be concentrated and the wisdom and efforts of the masses pooled. We chiefly adopted two methods in overcoming difficulties. One is that when the problem concerns one specialty, we organize coordination of a team comprising members of that specialty. The other is that when the problem concerns several trades and branches of study, we organize various technical forces to join in the fight.

In our municipality, we have a full-time and a spare-time technical contingent. But these contingents do not belong to a high technical level and do not cover all specialties. Some new techniques have yet to be mastered. Technicians in some specialties are still lacking. To make up deficiencies in technical strength, it is necessary to invite assistance from scientific research units and institutes of higher learning outside the municipality in solving difficult technical problems. We have adopted three methods: First, invite lecturers to teach new techniques. We have invited people from the Material Preservation Research Institute of Wuhan, the Architectural Engineering Institute of Hupeh and the Agro-Technical Institute of Hupeh to teach the new techniques of heat treatment. [paragraph continues]

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Second, take over the results of scientific research and carry out intermediate experiments. The initial results achieved by some scientific research units often need to be further proved by more extensive experiments before a decision is made on whether they should be put into production. Third, jointly design and trial produce new products. A small city like ours, which does not have sufficient technical strength, needs assistance from units of other cities in successfully designing and trial producing some relatively advanced new products. The high-speed semiautomatic cylindrical grinding machine has been jointly designed and trial produced by our municipality's No 2 machine tool plant and the Central China Engineering Institute.

VICE PREMIERS ATTEND REOPENING OF TACHING EXHIBITION

OW051334Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (HSINWUA)--The National Learn-From-Taching Exhibition reopened here on April 3 after being remounted and having new materials collected. The exhibition opened in April last year and was closed for remounting in January this year.

Now, there is a pavilion on Taching itself, which displays many large photographs showing Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the leading central organs inspecting the Taching oilfield; the learn-from-Tachai pavilion lays out the experience of 78 advanced units in learning from Taching. Both pavilions have many new objects and models showing great achievements over the past year in the Taching oilfield and in the deep-going mass movement to learn from Taching.

Vice-premier Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en visited the exhibition before it reopened to the general public. People attending the National Science Conference also saw the exhibition in groups.

Over 3 million people passed through between April of last year and January of this year. Among them were visiting groups from different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and many foreign guests.

SHENYANG PLA ARTILLERY DEVELOPS NEW FIRE-CONTROL SYSTEM

OW041658Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Text] In order to change the backward conditions of our army's artillery equipment, a digital type ground artillery fire-control system has been developed by the Shenyang PLA Artillery Corps with help from departments concerned. The new equipment includes a laser-operated rangefinder [chi kuang tse chu chi], a digital electronic computer, and a numerical signal communications device that are incorporated into a single organic system for artillery observation, calculations and signal communications. It enables the PLA artillery to rapidly and accurately concentrate its firepower, and strengthens the fighting capabilities of PLA artillery units equipped with large-caliber cannon in long-range battles against enemy tank groups. Live ammunition tests have shown that the time required for the entire system to locate targets, complete firing data calculations, and transmit the firing data to artillery positions has been greatly reduced in comparison to the outstanding standards set for last year's examinations, thus quickening the whole operational process. This has automated the artillery corps' fire control systems.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR SUCCESSFUL SPRING FARMING CAMPAIGN

HK041014Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Mar 78 p 1 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note to NCNA reports: "Go To the Forefront To Lead Spring Farming"]

[Text] The 10-year plan presented at the Fifth National People's Congress provided for the production of 800 billion catties of grain by 1985. This is an ambitious target as well as a difficult task. To achieve this target in 8 years, there must be high speed development in agriculture. How we will fare 8 years from now can be envisaged from the next 3 years, and how we will fare in the next 3 years can be envisaged from the first year. This year's spring production will be the first battle for high speed. Whether or not grain production will show a greater increase this year depends primarily on the outcome of this battle. "Spring is the best time of the year to start work." It is necessary to firmly grasp this key moment, and we must not let the opportunity slip away.

Spring Farming is being carried out now throughout the country, and many leading cadres have gone to the forefront to propagate and implement the spirit of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, to take part in labor and direct production. This is very essential. One important reason why some of the advanced localities and units have shown greater increases in grain production is because leading cadres there have persisted in going to the forefront to take part in labor, to carry out investigation and study, to sum up experiences and to give impetus in general. This fine style is worth emulating. We hope leading cadres at every level will, in the manner of these localities and units, go to basic levels and the production frontline to lead the masses in fighting well this battle for spring production and seize the initiative for high speed development.

NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET

OW061207Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Apr--"Documents of the National Science Conference" has been issued in pamphlet form by the People's Publishing House. The pamphlet will be on sale at Hsinhua bookstores in Peking starting 3 April and will then be distributed by Hsinhua bookstores in various localities throughout the country.

BRIEFS

NEW PLANT STRAINS--Peking, 30 Mar--China is the first country to develop pollen plants of triticale, pepper, eggplants and poplar tree and seeds from corn pollen plants. This success was achieved by a research group of the Institute of Botany under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in cooperation with other units. The group began studying the haploid pollen breeding method in 1971. Haploid pollen-culture is a new technique for developing new strains by using pollen to cultivate individual plants in a culture medium. Haploids are then doubled artificially into diploids to develop pure strains. The method shortens the time for developing a new strain from 7 or 8 years to about 3 years. [Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

ANHUI PREFECTURE EXPOSES PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES

HK050914Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The Huichou Prefectural CCP Committee recently held a rally of 2,000 staff and workers. In connection with actual conditions, the rally implemented the spirit of the Fifth NPC, vigorously eliminated incorrect practices and seriously dealt with cases of market supply sabotage and private distribution and ownership of commodities. The rally dismissed two ringleaders, (Fu Ching-yuan), deputy director of the prefectural Commerce Bureau and leader of the prefectural leading group of department stores, and (Wang Yao-fa), member of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee and deputy leader of the prefectural leading group for department stores, from all their posts inside and outside the party. The rally also punished other leading persons involved. The masses have warmly supported the prefectural party committee's decision."

"During spring festival this year the Huichou Prefectural party committee received a letter which pointed out that the prefecture's department stores and other units sabotaged market supplies and exploited their positions and power to privately distribute and own commodities. Comrade (Wei Hsin-i), first secretary of the prefectural party committee, attached great importance to this letter. He personally handled the letter and dispatched a work group to go deep among the units concerned to investigate the case. It was discovered that the prefectural Commerce Bureau and the department stores and other units subordinate to it misappropriated more than 7,000 yuan from the welfare funds and from the working capital of enterprises as advance payment for commodities before spring festival. They privately distributed more than 30 commodities which were intended for the markets to 1,134 staff and workers of the local system. The value of the commodities totaled 33,523 yuan, an average of 29.55 yuan per person. Each person working for the department stores got as much as 77.70 yuan. The ringleader, (Fu Ching-yuan), obtained two commodities from the Commerce Bureau and the department store. Another ringleader, (Wang Yao-fa), obtained commodities worth more than 230 yuan. He was unable to use all the distributed commodities, so he gave some to other people."

The case of collectively and privately distributing and owning commodities is very serious. It is not permitted by the state's financial and economic discipline. The two ringleaders and others exploited their positions and power to privately distribute the commodities sold by their departments. They also exchanged one thing for another. They exchanged vital materials for subsidiary foodstuff elsewhere. They exploited their positions and power to obtain goods through the "back door" and to accept goods and materials from their subordinate units. This directly sabotaged market supplies, endangered relations between the party and the masses, corrupted the thinking of the staff and workers of the local system and promoted evil practices.

ANHWEI METAL COMPANY IMPLEMENTS PARTY'S INTELLECTUAL POLICY

HK051236Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Tungling nonferrous Metal Company has seriously implemented the party's intellectual policy and adopted decisive measures to timely adjust the tasks of some university graduates and specialized technical cadres whose fields of study and specialized skills were not being used. So far, the company has reassigned 69 people, 80 percent of those who should be reassigned.

In recent years, the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and black ace generals in Tungling tried their best to peddle the counterrevolutionary "two assessments" and smeared intellectuals as "stinking intellectuals."

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Some university graduates and specialized technical cadres were transferred to lower levels to be workers; and some were transferred for a long time and forced to change their trade. Thus, these comrades' fields of study were not used and they were unable to implement their own specialized tasks, seriously hampering their revolutionary activism.

Since the second half of last year, and in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their black ace generals in Tungling, the party committee of this company has seriously implemented the party's intellectual policy. They studied and solved the problems of recalling university graduates and specialized technical cadres and of utilizing their specialized skills.

They have attached great importance to doing a good job of this task in three aspects: First, get organization departments to conduct investigations to ascertain personnel whose fields of study and specialized skills were not employed, and then draw up a plan for their reassignment. Second, take university graduates of 1966 to 1970 as key points and try their best to return personnel transferred a long time ago and forced to change their trade to their original work units. All those who were transferred to lower levels and employed as workers must be explicitly given cadre status. Third, proceeding from actual conditions, strive to do a good job in using their specialized skills one by one and solve their actual problems in an appropriate manner.

While persistently doing a good job in penetrating and detailed ideological and political work, the Tungshan mine party committee has seriously coped with the reasonable demands of some technical cadres. The 15 technical cadres whose specialized skills were not employed have all been given satisfactory assignments.

There was a university graduate in the No 1 smelting plant who worked at the basic level as a worker for 9 years. Some comrades often proposed assigning work for him in accordance with party policy. However, the gang's black ace generals in Tungling and their close followers in this plant simply ignored them. At present, this comrade has recovered his job title as cadre and technician.

CHEKIANG DAILY REHABILITATES VICTIMS OF '4 APRIL INCIDENT'

OWO60412Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] CHEKIANG DAILY carries on its second page on 5 April an article by (Hsu Tse-jen) and (Hu Ti) entitled "Counterrevolutionary Filthy Water Can Never Extinguish Revolutionary Flames--On a Sinister Article by (Chao Shui)" and an article by (Feng Yu-ting) and (Feng Wei-ting) entitled "Victorious Fruit Was Borne, Revolutionary Flowers Will Be Blooming Again--On the Gang of Four's Factional Setup Slandering the Poems in Street Posters During the Tomb-Sweeping Festival in 1976." The paper also carries on the same page a news report on the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee implementing the party's policy, thoroughly rehabilitating Hangchow Municipality's cadres and masses who were victimized in the "4 April incident," and negating all slanders and lies.

CHEKIANG DAILY adds an Editor's Note to the articles and the news report which says:

How soul-stirring and unforgettable were the days of the tomb-sweeping festival in 1976! In January that year our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away. The masses were inconsolable. Yet, while we felt much sorrow, the wolfish enemy was jubilant. Thinking that it was about time for them to mount the stage in full regalia, the gang of four quickened their pace of usurping party and state power while at the same time they adopted all sorts of vile means to viciously slander Premier Chou. The revolutionary people hated the gang's practices and could no longer stand them.

During the tomb-sweeping festival, as the people cherished the memory of Premier Chou their sentiments became surging waves and their hatred for the gang erupted like volcanoes. They sent wreaths, offered funeral scrolls, wrote funeral odes and posters, and posted revolutionary big-character posters. They were like poisonous arrows piercing the hearts of the gang of four. The gang of four, their two agents in Chekiang and their factional setup were desperate. They shouted rabidly: Suppress the counter-revolutionaries! Execute them! On the one hand, they used the instruments of the dictatorship to bloodily suppress the broad masses of cadres and people and threw a large number of revolutionaries into prison and concentration camps. On the other hand, they issued sinister directives to their factional setup at this paper in order to use it as an important method of influencing public opinion to enforce counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression against the vast number of revolutionary cadres and masses.

An agent of the gang in the provincial party committee, when reading of the reactionary big-character poster written by (Chao Shui), immediately instructed that it be revised and openly published. He also ordered his secretary to notify their factional setup to publish it as soon as possible. That notorious agent of the gang in the provincial party committee also took the opportunity to poke his sinister hands into the paper's operations and issued sinister directives to write the so-called "criticism articles." As a result, under the control of the bourgeois factional setup, this paper repeatedly published full pages of sinister articles and prominently frontpaged sinister reports criticizing and struggling against revolutionary cadres and masses, eulogizing the gang of four's criminal practices, viciously attacking and slandering revolutionary cadres and masses, and executing people with the pen. This paper committed unpardonable crimes against the party and the people.

Debts must be paid. It is necessary to thoroughly settle accounts with the crimes of the two agents of the gang of four in Chekiang and their bourgeois factional setup in concocting the so-called "4 April counterrevolutionary incident" and in bloodily suppressing the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and people. All slanders and lies which they foisted on the vast number of cadres and masses must be resolutely negated. Their remnant pernicious influence must be eliminated.

FUKIEN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITIA POLITICAL WORK

HK060400Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Military District recently held a conference on political work for the militia at Kutien in Shanghang County, site of the Kutien Conference. During the meeting, Wang Chih, deputy commissar of Foochow PLA units, delivered a report on carrying forward the traditions of the Kutien Conference. Chiang Jun-kuan, a delegate to the Fifth NPC and commissar of the provincial military district, conveyed the spirit of the NPC. (Tung Te-tzu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the military district, made a speech. (Ma Te), deputy director of the Political Department of the military district, made a report entitled "Carry Forward the Spirit of the Kutien Conference and Strengthen Political Work for the Militia." (Wen Fu-shan), secretary of the Lungyen Prefectural CCP Committee, spoke on the current fine situation in revolution, production and militia building in west Fukien. Chiang Jun-kuan gave a summation speech.

It was noted at the conference: "On the new Long March of advancing toward the four modernizations, we must continue to do a good job of militia building, succeed in putting militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and give full play to the role of the militia in socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle to defend the motherland. At present, the struggle between the two hegemonist powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--is becoming ever more fierce and war will certainly break out one day.

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"The ambition of Soviet revisionism to destroy us has not died. Fukien is located on the frontline of coastal defense and shoulders the important tasks of coastal defense and liberating Taiwan. With an even greater militant attitude, we must strengthen militia building."

The current situation in militia work in the province is excellent. In order to raise militia building to a new level, we must carry forward the spirit of the Kutien Conference and step up political work for the militia.

"First, in close connection with the reality of militia work we must fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well, completely eliminate their pernicious influence and fully implement Chairman Mao's theory, line and policies on militia building. In the movement to criticize one thing, strike blows at two and rectify three, we must do a good job of militia organizational rectification, with emphasis on militia cadres and the armed backbone militia, in order to insure that the leadership of the militia and the gun barrels are always in the hands of politically reliable people.

"We must conduct activities to create progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, commend progressives, launch activities to compare, learn, catch up and help, and promote socialist revolutionary emulation on all fronts. It is necessary to organize the militia to seriously study Chairman Mao's works and conduct education in the ideology of people's war, in the party's basic line, in the nature and tasks of the militia, and in the current situation, combat readiness and revolutionary heroism. We must increase the timeliness, appropriateness and militant nature of political and ideological work.

"It is necessary to do a good job of building the ranks of the basic level militia, political cadres and full-time armed forces cadres, cultivating a force which understands both politics and military affairs and production."

Local party committees at all levels must put militia work in an important place on their agendas. In particular, the top leader must personally grasp it. "The provincial military district and the military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments are military departments of local party committees at their corresponding level. Their main task is to do a good job of militia work, act as general staffs of local party committees, and give full play to their role as commands, political departments and logistics departments of the militia."

Political organs must improve their work style, go to the basic levels to investigate and study and grasp typical examples to guide the whole effort.

FUKIEN MEETING CITES PROGRESSIVE PUBLICATION WORKERS

HK041256Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] A meeting was held from 21 to 27 March in Foochow to cite advanced collectives and individuals who did a good job of publishing and distributing Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." Chang Ko-hsin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee and member of the provincial leadership group for publishing and distributing the works of Chairman Mao, presided over the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chiang Li-yin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and leader of the provincial leadership group for publishing and distributing the works of Chairman Mao, spoke at the meeting.

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"The comrades who attended the meeting seriously studied and implemented the spirit of the Fifth NPC, deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four, summed up and exchanged experiences in publishing and distributing Volume V of the 'Selected Works of Mao Tsetung,' cited advanced collectives and individuals in publishing and distributing Volume V of the 'Selected Works of Mao Tsetung' and vowed to promote publishing work in our province so as to contribute to realizing the four modernizations."

FOOCHOW INFANTRY SCHOOL ENHANCES TEACHING METHODS

HK031120Y Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service In Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] In accordance with wise leader Chairman Hua's directive on doing a good job of running military schools of all types and levels and on redoubling efforts to train military and political leading backbones of all grades and technical personnel, the party committee of the Foochow PLA units infantry school has assigned education and training a strategic position.

To meet teaching requirements and to enhance teaching quality, the school party committee decided that every leading cadre of the school must spend no less than 4 months, leading cadres of departments no less than 5 months and cadres of organs no less than 6 months directly participating in teaching activities every year. It also stipulated that each week the teaching staff must spend 4 and 1/2 days on preparing lessons, trial teaching and academic research.

The school's Training Department and Political Department respectively run evening classes for military and political teaching staff. In close connection with the teaching task, they persist in spending one to two evenings every week in studying relevant professional and cultural knowledge.

At the end of last year, this school selected 103 cadres from PLA units to form an instructor's collective training team. Comrade (Wang Ming-te), secretary of the party committee and principal of the school, personally grasped this team.

In order to do a good job of political and ideological work in training, Comrade (Tung Chao), deputy secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the school, persisted in making great efforts to practice military techniques alongside students and cadres of organs. Within a relatively short period, he mastered the shooting techniques of four types of weapons, namely, semiautomatic rifle, submachinegun, light machinegun and heavy machinegun.

At the end of last year, in transmitting and implementing the spirit of the work forum of the central Military Commission on colleges and schools, the school integrated the transmission and implementation with criticism of Lin Biao's and the gang of four's crimes in disrupting the building of colleges and schools. It organized the teaching staff and workers of the school to spend half a month in conscientiously summing up the teaching experiences of the recent years. It also held a celebration meeting for achievements gained, which commended advanced and established models. In February this year, the school mobilized the masses to sum up concrete experiences in various courses in connection with teaching practice, thus effectively and constantly enhancing teaching quality.

The school is also good at learning from the experiences of outside units. This year, the school has sent five study teams to fraternal colleges and schools and to army units to investigate teaching quality, solicit opinions on the schools' teaching methods and constantly improve the school's teaching work.

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The study teams were led by Vice Principal (Sun Te) and leading cadres of various departments. The school's education and training work is thus advancing more and more quickly.

KIANGSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE WORK

RR090809Y Lanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] To implement the brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yen for the physical culture front and to rapidly develop physical culture and sports in our province, the Kiangsi Provincial Physical Culture Commission recently held a provincial conference on physical culture work in Yingtan. Attending were responsible comrades of party or revolutionary committees of various prefectures, municipalities, counties and mountainous areas who are in charge of physical culture; responsible comrades of various physical culture commissions; responsible comrades of the provincial Military District and of provincial departments concerned and representatives of advanced physical culture units, totaling 300 people. Comrade Hsiung Chen-wu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy commander of the provincial military district, attended and gave a report. Comrade (Chang Chih-ho), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, was also present.

The conference responded to the call of the Fifth NPC, held high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhered to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and, in connection with the situation on the physical culture front, exposed and criticized the gang of four, distinguished between right and wrong in line, summed up and exchanged experiences, studied plans for developing physical culture in our province and cited the advanced. Comrades at the conference studied Chairman Mao's teachings on developing physical culture, studied the brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, listened to the transmission of the spirit of the National Conference on Physical Culture Work and were greatly educated and encouraged.

It was pointed out: Deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four is not only a basic factor for achieving initial success in 1 year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in physical culture but is also a guarantee for achieving great success in 3 years. At present, the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four is a big battle to further distinguish between right and wrong, to reestablish order and to liberate our thinking. In connection with the physical culture front situation, we must whip up an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four in a big way, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and pave the way for rapidly developing physical culture.

Strengthening party leadership over physical culture work is a basic guarantee that physical culture can adhere to the orientation of socialism and that we can build a Red and expert force. Full-time teams must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, seriously carry out rectification, greatly strengthen ideological work and resolutely implement the principle of "putting emphasis on training and carrying out strict training and strict demands.:

We must integrate physical culture with production, militia training and public health work. We must integrate mass physical culture activities with the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture. Schools at all levels must implement the party's education principle in an all-round way, grasp physical culture activities for the youths well and contribute to cultivating more and better personnel as quickly as possible. It was demanded: The leadership groups of physical culture commissions at all levels must conduct serious rectification. Leading cadres must raise their spirits, aim high and lead the mass of people in working hard.

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KIANGSU COUNTY DISMISSES PARTY SECRETARY FOR EXTRAVAGANCE

OW091139Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, on the basis of problems exposed in letters from the masses, the Yangchung County CCP Committee acted firmly in the case of the extravagant funeral activities arranged for the mother of (Chou Hou-min), responsible person of the county's Diversified Economy Bureau and secretary of the bureau's party branch. The committee thus attacked the evil wind of the bourgeoisie and enhanced proletarian integrity. The broad masses of cadres and people said happily: It was good and timely to eliminate this evil wind!

On 25 December 1977 (Chou Hou-min's) mother died. She was cremated on 27 December. During 3 days of funeral activities, in a display of splendor, richness and arrogance, (Chou) provided 71 tables for feasting, over 40 of which were provided on the evening of 26 December alone with the feast lasting from past 1600 to 2130. During the feasting, music was also played by the literary and art propaganda team invited by (Chou Hou-min). The masses in the locality were extremely unhappy about these activities.

In early January of this year, the Yangchung County party committee received a letter from the masses exposing (Chou's) violations of the law and his disruption of discipline in his extravagant funeral services. The party committee paid great attention to the problems exposed in the letter, and the secretary of the party committee personally investigated and had the letter read by every Standing Committee member before holding a meeting to discuss it. On 6 January, the county party committee sent special representatives to (Lienho) commune to investigate and handle the matter. A few days later, the county party committee received a similar letter from the people through the Chenghiang prefectural party committee, together with appropriate instructions from leading comrades of the prefectural party committee. Acting on the guidelines of these instructions, the county party committee on 20 January examined the progress of the investigation and listened to a preliminary investigation report. It decided to increase the number of investigators and had Comrade (Yu Chin), Standing Committee member and Organization Department director of the county party committee, lead the group in revisiting the units concerned to confirm the facts.

Based on much investigation, the county party committee conscientiously and sternly studied the problems concerning (Chou) on 27 January. On the decision of the county party committee made after the study and with the approval of the Chenghiang prefectural party committee, (Chou Hou-min) was dismissed from his posts both inside and outside the party, and his mistakes were announced to the whole county.

KIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT PRODUCES MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT

OW030545Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Newsletter: "Add Their Contributions to the Speedy Modernization of Our National Defense"]

[Excerpts] An all-PLA signal communications work conference was held in Peking in the spring of 1970. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on developing the most advanced branches of science and technology in our country, the conference put forward the task of updating the PLA's present signal communications equipment.

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Comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District's Signal Communications Department became very excited upon hearing the guidelines of the conference. They said since they were specialists in signal communications, they must conduct scientific research in this specialized field. They said: We must successfully develop our projected microwave relay equipment so as to contribute to the rapid modernization of our country's national defense.

More than 20 technicians of the communications departments and signal equipment repair stations of the provincial military district gathered to carefully study the project. Assisted by the departments concerned under the Nanking PLA units, these backbone technicians concerted their efforts and worked day and night. Thanks to their arduous efforts over an entire year, microwave relay equipment was successfully trial-produced. The equipment was sent to Peking in November of 1971. Commanders of PLA departments concerned who watched a demonstration of this test equipment [yang chi] praised the technicians for developing such outstanding equipment. They asked the technicians to produce four more sets.

The technicians submitted their trial-production plan to the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Peng Chung, then secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, issued instructions regarding trial-production. Acting in accordance with respected and beloved Premier Chou's directive on implementing the principle of cooperating in developing the country's scientific research work, the Kiangsu Provincial Electronics Industry Bureau in coordination with departments concerned approved the provincial military district technicians' plan. It held a meeting on cooperating with a number of research institutes, the Nanking Technological College, and the Chiangnan radio plant in Suchou. At the meeting, the provincial Electronics Industry Bureau assigned the work of manufacturing various component parts for the planned equipment to the participating units and a group in charge of trial-production was established at the meeting.

As a result of arduous efforts over the past 8 years, comrades of the group finally succeeded in trial-producing the microwave relay equipment which is up to the country's advanced technical level, thereby filling the gap between kilocycle and microcycle bands for the microwave communications equipment in our country and providing the PLA units with a new means of signal communications. Obeying an instruction given them by higher authorities, comrades of the group sent the test equipment to Peking in November last year. The equipment was to be displayed at the National Science Conference.

SHANGHAI BIOCHEMISTRY INSTITUTE REHABILITATES SCIENTISTS

OW051142Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Institute of Biochemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences located in Shanghai has resolutely implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four's crimes in persecuting intellectuals, rehabilitated scientists and technicians smeared by the gang and cleared their reputations. This has greatly increased their enthusiasm for socialism.

Assistant researcher (Wu Chin-Jung), an outstanding young scientist, had always worked hard and studied assiduously. He very seldom rested, even during holidays or festivals. He was given the meritorious cash award for science, second class, and received citations twice from the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee. He attended the National Conference of Advanced Workers in 1956 and was cordially received by great leader Chairman Mao himself. However, because he had relatives in Hong Kong, he was willfully framed and died from persecution.

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Research assistant Comrade (Jen Mei-hsien) graduated from college in 1953. He cherished the party and Chairman Mao, worked very hard in research work, and scored positive achievements. However, he was labeled "special agent" and ruthlessly persecuted until he died.

The party Committee of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a memorial service for them, rehabilitated them and cleared their reputations.

When the gang of four fabricated the case about "two lines and one committee," nine scientists and technicians of the Institute of Biochemistry were smeared as "special agents" including assistant researcher (Tung Chia-mo), an advanced worker who had stood against evil trends and persisted in touring Sinkiang and Tibet to build scientific research centers in the border region of the motherland. Also included were veteran scientists Wang Ying-lai and (Chen Tsao-wen) and biologist (Hsu Chin-hua) and others. Another included was researcher Tsao Tien-chin, who had studied in England. Cherishing the motherland, he determinedly returned to China in 1952. He made remarkable contributions to the study of obtaining proteins from muscle fibril. However, he was smeared as an "special agent" and deprived the privilege of conducting scientific research work for 6 years.

The party Committee of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has rehabilitated all of them one by one and has given them proper work assignments. The whole Institute is jubilant now that the persecuted comrades have been rehabilitated and their reputations restored.

Since the beginning of this year, various research departments of the Institute of Biochemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai have extensively developed academic exchange activities and sponsored academic discussion meetings. The moral code under which it is correct to work hard to improve professional competence in the serving the revolution, it is praiseworthy to produce good results in scientific research for the sake of the revolution, and it is an honor to scale new heights in the field. Since for the sake of the revolution has become the militant slogan of the broad masses of scientists and technicians.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS HOLD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

OW052024Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

(Excerpts) Recently Shanghai's industrial and communications departments held a political work conference. Participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging the party's political work, exchanged experiences in doing political work, and set forth the tasks for developing the party's political work around the general task for the new period.

Comrade Feng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, made an important speech at the conference. Comrade Yang Hui-chieh, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP Committee and deputy director of the municipal Industry and Communications Office, spoke at the conference on how to strengthen the party's political work.

Attending the conference were responsible persons of political departments or party organizations of various bureaus, companies, factories directly under the municipality's jurisdiction, some basic-level factories and scientific research units and responsible persons of party organizations of Taching-type enterprises and enterprises slated to become Taching-type enterprises under this year's plan. Many comrades attending the conference remarked that no conference like this had been held for more than 10 years, and that they were very happy to attend.

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The party organizations of 11 units, including the municipal Textile Industry Bureau, the Shanghai No 4 [words indistinct] plant, the Shanghai shaped-steel tube plant, the 3516 plant, the (Shenglitsun) Posts and Telecommunications Subbureau, the Shanghai (Wuhsing) Chemical Works, the Shanghai instrument and meter transistor parts plant and the Shanghai electrical machinery plant, related their experiences in doing penetrating and meticulous political work at the conference.

SHANGHAI PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DO WELL IN CADRE REINVESTIGATION

OW040529Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 2 Apr--Under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, party organizations of units concerned in Shanghai have done a good job in reinvestigating cadre investigation problems remaining from the Great Cultural Revolution. They have resolutely abolished all false and erroneous cases and have corrected those that were totally or partially erroneous, thereby negating all slanders and lies imposed on cadres by the "gang of four" and their followers. They have thus promptly implemented the party's policy on every cadre.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, several thousand cadres and functionaries of the first-level organizations of the former Shanghai Municipality and East China Regional Bureau of the CCP were concentrated in Shanghai units. Among these cadres and functionaries, one-sixth of the veteran cadres were responsible persons of leading organizations of the former CCP East China Bureau and Shanghai Municipality. Some of them participated in the Nanchang uprising; others had been in Chingkangshan or took part in the Long March and many of them were tested in the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. This group of veteran Red Army men, veteran Eighth Route Army men, veteran party members and cadres made positive contributions to the revolution and won the support of the broad masses of people.

However, with the counterrevolutionary aim of usurping party and state power and in complete violation of Chairman Mao's teaching that the overwhelming majority of our cadres are good and only a minority are not, the "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai--in the name of cadre investigation--fabricated all kinds of charges and branded many comrades in this group, especially the leading cadres, as "renegade," "secret agent," "phony party member," "unrepentant capitalist roader" and so forth. Ninety-three percent of the first-level cadres of the departments and bureaus were investigated, and 30 percent of this group were branded "capitalist roaders" and 40 percent were accused of "committing the mistake of implementing revisionism in the 17 years since liberation." Many lower-level cadres and functionaries were also attacked.

As early as March and April last year, after the smashing of the "gang of four," party organizations of units concerned in Shanghai established a reinvestigation group and began to handle problems remaining in cadre investigation. Comrades who participated in the reinvestigation have joined the broad masses of cadres in deeply exposing and vehemently criticizing the counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four" and have indignantly accused the "gang of four" and their followers of committing the counter-revolutionary crimes of frenziedly persecuting cadres under the pretext of cadre investigation. They have conducted their reinvestigation in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and have done a good job.

1. They have persisted in conducting investigations and studies. They have stressed the accumulation of evidence and have negated all slanders and lies. Party organizations of Shanghai units concerned have completely solved all of the problems they investigated. They have eliminated chaos, restored order and the original reputations of cadres.

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2. They have adhered to the viewpoint of one dividing into two, analyzed cadres historically, and resolutely rectified the "gang of four's" bad idealistic way of attacking a single point while failing to reach other points and completely negating the cadres.

Party organizations of Shanghai units concerned have implemented Chairman Hua's related instructions and have persisted in comprehensively analyzing cadres who have made mistakes in the past. They have reached conclusions on these cadres after seeking truth from facts.

3. They have adhered to correct conclusions made on the cadres in the several political movements and have persisted in opposing the "gang of four's" mean activities of negating the party's achievements in cadre investigation.

4. They have adhered to the party's fine tradition and work style in dealing with cadres and have resolutely opposed the "gang of four's" overlord work style manifested in their disruption of party discipline and state law and depriving cadres and party members of their democratic rights.

During reinvestigations, party organizations of Shanghai units held meetings to hear the different opinions of all parties and to conscientiously assess appeals by those under reinvestigation. After they reached their conclusions, they first revealed them to those under reinvestigation and asked their opinions. If the opinions were reasonable they made the necessary corrections. If the opinions were unreasonable, they did patient and meticulous ideological work in adherence to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

SHANGHAI LIBERATION DAILY COMMENTATOR STRESSES POLITICAL WORK

OW052158Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Apr 78 CW

[Report on LIBERATION DAILY 4 April commentator's article: "Carry Out Political Work in an Ever More Thoroughgoing and Meticulous Way"]

[Text] The article says: In his speech at the National Science Conference, wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out that "far from being weakened, political and ideological work should be strengthened in the new period of development in our socialist revolution and construction." This instruction shows that it is necessary to conduct political and ideological work in an ever more thoroughgoing and meticulous way in order to fulfill the general task for the new period. We should continue to overcome the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes as well as the habits of small producers, only then can we mobilize all positive factors, unite with all the forces that can be united, and make political work an important guarantee for the realization of the socialist modernizations.

The article then points out: To further increase the party's political work, it is essential to continuously deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four, to correct the questions of right and wrong confused by them in ideology, theory and political line and to eliminate their pernicious influence. We should unite in thinking, keep our spirits high and foster a sense of honor and responsibility in carrying out political work.

The article continues: To better carry out political work it is also necessary to strengthen the party leadership over this work. Political work organizations should be promptly reinstated, and comrades who have a strong party spirit, practice a correct work style and are full of vigor should be selected as political cadres in party organizations at various levels.

Cadres should be unswervingly selected from among advanced persons, and leading cadres should be unswervingly selected from among cadres of advanced units. Veteran cadres should relay their experiences to young cadres and help and guide them in their work. At the same time, attention should be paid to training middle-aged and young cadres. It is necessary to do a good job in building party branches and give full attention to their role as a fighting citadel. It is essential to gradually establish a system of regular political work. In addition, efforts should be made to set up work teams or groups and to gradually build a contingent of "iron man" workers who are both Red and expert.

In conclusion, the LIBERATION DAILY commentator's article says: To further strengthen political work, it is also necessary to correctly understand the dialectical relationship between politics and economics and carry out political and economic work simultaneously. While fulfilling the general task for the new period, all industry and communications departments must perform political work well and make it a guarantee for the rapid development of the national economy and for accelerating the realization of the four modernizations in our country.

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG'S TIEH YING AT TOURNAMENT--The first-rate preliminary contest between Class A volleyball teams for the Hangchow Zone in the national volleyball tournament came to a close on the evening of 2 April after 7 rounds of 56 matches. More than 5,000 spectators watched the two final matches last evening at the provincial gymnasium--one between the 1 August women's volleyball team and the Szechwan women's volleyball team and the other between the Fukien men's team and the Shanghai men's team. Among the spectators were Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Chang Tzu-shih, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. [Excerpts] [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

NANCHANG SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY FRONT--The Nanchang municipal science and technology front has deepened the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, thus greatly promoting the development of scientific and technical work. The municipal bureaus concerned, large and medium factories and state-run farms have all set up organs for scientific research. Many scientific research personnel who have made contributions are being well treated and are respected by the people. To popularize new technology, in the past year the Nanchang municipal station for exchanging technology held an exhibition on heat treatment and an exhibition on small cutting tools as well as five on-the-spot meetings and meetings to exchange experiences. The station also made 15 technical innovations. At present, the cadres and technical personnel on the Nanchang municipal science and technology front are striving to catch up with or surpass national or international advanced levels. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 78 HK]

SHANTUNG POWER INDUSTRY--On 27 March the power industry front of Shantung Province overfulfilled its first quarter electricity production plan 4 days ahead of schedule. Compared with the same period last year, it increased its electricity output by 18.4 percent, labor productivity by 14.8 percent and profits by 29.8 percent, and lowered its coal consumption per kwh by 8 grams, conserving more than 26,000 tons of coal, and self-consumption of electricity by 0.5 percent, saving more than 17.8 million kwh of electricity. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK]

KWANGTUNG SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKERS CRITICIZE GANG, PROFESSOR

HK010610Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science Associations held a rally to expose and criticize the gang of four. Filled with life and vitality and in close connection with reality, social science workers deeply criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four in disrupting the theoretical front in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. They are determined to effect radical reform, reestablish order, conscientiously eradicate the gang's pernicious influence and further do a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

"Some 500 professional and amateur social science workers from 6 academic associations including philosophy, political economics, history, education, linguistic literature and library science attended this criticism rally. Thirteen persons delivered verbal and written speeches."

In his speech to the first session of the Fifth NPC, wise leader Chairman Hua called on the whole party, army and people of all nationalities in the country to strive to realize the general task for the new development period of socialist revolution and construction. This great call greatly educated and inspired the masses of social science workers.

Many comrades repeatedly and conscientiously studied the documents of the Fifth NPC. They are determined to integrate the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the study of the documents of the Fifth NPC, integrate the study of the documents with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and greatly propagate the country's general task and new constitution so that everyone understands it.

"Comrades pointed out: To realize their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, the gang of four viciously distorted, tampered with and openly fabricated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In the third campaign, we must clarify the right and wrong in theoretical issues which the gang confused and effect radical reform.

"In commenting on the allusive historical studies of a certain professor in this province, comrades of the History Association pointed out: There is a noted professor of Chinese philosophical history in this province. In previous works, this person opposed Confucius. People correctly appraised this. However, this person later was blinded by self-interest, sold his soul, had no scruples about arbitrarily distorting history and catered to the gang's need to go in for allusive historical studies in a big way. He fabricated historical grounds for promoting the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and served the gang's intrigue for usurping party and state power.

"Comrades of the History Association disclosed: In the summer of 1976, at the crucial period after Premier Chou died and when Chairman Mao was seriously ill, the gang of four, quickened their criminal pace to usurp party and state power. This professor then thought the gang would control everything and he must seize the opportunity to contribute to the new dynasty. At two meetings held in Hunan and Kwangtung, he delivered [words indistinct] long talks. Flaunting the anti-Confucius banner, he wantonly attacked Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and allusively attacked esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. His vicious aim was quite clear.

"Comrades of the History Association also pointed out: This professor was one of the gang's most energetic trumpeters in peddling allusive historical studies for making the past serve the gang.

"He energetically propagated the gang's theory that the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism has existed since ancient times and the gang's theory of the major line of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. He used the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism to replace the class struggle and vigorously went in for pragmatism for making the past serve the gang."

To expound and prove these theories, he completely disregarded historical facts and played various tricks and wiles to beautify and enhance the position of the Legalists. He energetically tried to prove, historically speaking, the Legalists were always revolutionaries and always represented advanced productive patterns and always struggled against declining old systems.

"We must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in using historical studies to usurp party and state power, expose and criticize this professor's crimes in selling out to the gang of four, in going in for allusive historical studies and in making the past serve the gang, and eradicate their pernicious influence."

Comrades of the Philosophy Association deeply criticized the gang's crimes in tampering with the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the struggle between two fronts. They fully exposed the gang of four's reactionary features of being pseudoleftists but genuine rightists.

Comrades of the Philosophy Association pointed out: "The anticommunist element Chen Po-ta wrote an article in 1959 entitled 'The Struggle Between the Proletarian World Outlook and the Bourgeois World Outlook.' Flaunting the banner of studying Chairman Mao's directives, he distorted Chairman Mao's ideas. Chairman Mao said: 'Revisionism or right opportunism is a bourgeois ideological trend. It is more dangerous than dogmatism. Anticommunist element Chen Po-ta quoted and distorted this passage, saying that this directive explained that in the period of socialist revolution and construction, right opportunism is the major danger. The gang of four developed Chen Po-ta's fallacy and changed the 'major danger' into 'sole danger.' They fundamentally ignored the danger of leftism and the necessity of opposing leftism."

Comrades of the Philosophy Association said that it is imperative to correct the right and wrong that were turned upside down by the gang of four.

"During the rally, comrades of the Economic Association angrily denounced and criticized the big poisonous weed 'Socialist Political Economy' propagated by the gang of four in Shanghai. They pointed out: To usurp party and state power, the gang of four issued this book in a vain attempt to fabricate theoretical grounds for their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and particularly for their counterrevolutionary political program in the field of political economy. It should be noted that the pernicious influence of this antiMarxist and antisocialist 'Socialist Political Economy' is very extensive in this province. We must thoroughly criticize it.

"Also speaking at the rally were comrades of the associations of education and library science. In close connection with the situation of their respective fronts and units, they deeply exposed and criticized the gang's crimes in disrupting educational revolution and library work."

Everyone said: In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, master the powerful ideological weapon and distinguish between right and wrong in ideology, theory and line. We must make contributions to launch creative academic research that is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

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NONPRODUCTIVE PERSONNEL ORDERED TO RETURN TO LABOR IN KWANGTUNG

HK050420Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Text] To reduce the burden on production teams and to strengthen the frontline of agriculture, the Kwangtung Supply and Marketing Cooperative recently took measures to eliminate or reduce the amount of manpower the basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives transferred from the countryside. This is welcomed by poor and lower-middle peasants.

In recent years basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives in our province have employed one cadre or commune member of each brigade to work for the supply and marketing cooperative in his brigade. This practice has played a definite role in promoting the diversified economy of communes and brigades. However, since it means each brigade will then have one cadre or commune member completely divorced from labor, it has decreased the manpower on the frontline of agriculture. Therefore, the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative has recently decided to prohibit the employment of cadres or commune members stationed in the brigade, and demanded personnel from basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives go deep into reality and actively help communes and brigades develop their diversified economy.

To help communes and brigades develop some new key projects involving comparatively complex technology, basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives in our province used to employ veteran peasants to teach them the technology. This also played a definite role in helping communes and brigades to extensively develop various modes of production, strengthen the collective economy and develop the production of socialist commodities. However, since control was not sufficiently strict, these veteran peasants were sometimes used inappropriately and made permanent employees.

According to statistics, there are 5,000 to 6,000 persons throughout the province in these categories, and most of these persons are able-bodied workers. Therefore, the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative has demanded personnel from basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives in the various areas seriously learn their professions and technology, and strictly control the employment of veteran peasants well versed in technology. Whenever the masses in the localities have basically mastered the technology, these veteran peasants should be rapidly returned to their original production teams to take part in production. To help the masses with purchasing and selling and to promote trade between cities and countryside, basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives used to extensively establish shops in the countryside. However, since some shops were too close together, too large and the number of personnel divorced from labor too great, this decreased manpower on the frontline of agriculture.

The provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative has decided to conduct a rectification this year. All basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives which have direct branch cooperatives, purchasing and sales depots and cooperative shops in the brigades must eliminate all their redundant supply and marketing shops. Shops too close to each other must merge. Those with too many workers must reduce the number. And shops doing relatively little business must open only in the morning and evening or for only half a day, and allow workers to return to their brigades when not open.

The provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative also demanded basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives reduce hiring temporary workers from the countryside as far as possible. During the busy season of purchasing and processing agricultural and sideline products and when it is necessary to employ temporary workers, it is essential to make every effort to get as many of them as possible from the towns.

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As for representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants employed to manage commerce, they must not become divorced from production, hold meetings only at specified periods and listen to the opinions of other representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants associations. They must not be permanently stationed in the shops and still less should they become disguised staff and workers. All those divorced from labor and stationed in shops for a long time must return to their brigades to take part in labor.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY CCP COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS EDUCATION WORK

HK041349Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Chaoan County CCP Committee has adopted effective measures and strengthened concrete leadership. It is running key schools well and has promoted big and rapid progress in education.

Since spring last year, the education bureaus of Swatow Prefecture and Chaoan County have jointly organized work groups to go to Chaoan County No 1 Middle School to conduct investigation and study, help school leadership grasp the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the school and enhance the quality of teaching.

The prefectural and county education bureaus have decided to regard the Chaoan County No 1 Middle School as a key school. At the same time they have adopted corresponding measures. They have also organized all comrades of the Chaoan County No 1 Middle School to study Chairman Mao's thesis on education revolution and the party Central Committee's relevant instructions. In connection with the reality of the schools, they have deeply exposed and criticized the "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four, clearly distinguished right and wrong in line, eradicated their remnant poison and enhanced their understanding on running key schools well.

Through study and criticism, they have reaffirmed their confidence, eliminated their worries, boldly shouldered the heavy responsibility of running key schools well and strived to enhance the quality of teaching and bring up able people for the four modernizations.

In accordance with the demands of the county CCP Committee, the county Education Bureau has coordinated with the top three persons of the school and has strengthened the leadership over the school. The leadership of the school has discussed the teaching plans of the State Council and the Ministry of Education for whole-day and 10-year primary and middle schools, and formulated the teaching plans.

Through listening to the lessons, the school leadership cadres have acquired much first-hand information and have taken the initiative in leading teaching.

The county CCP Committee has also transferred 12 teaching backbone elements to augment the teachers' rank of the Chaoan County No 1 Middle School. At present the Chaoan County No 1 Middle School has assigned backbone teachers to every class and for every subject. The school has also made suitable arrangements for teachers specialized in certain subjects to insure they will have sufficient time to conduct professional study and coach young teachers. This is to gradually build up a group of teachers who can meet the requirements of key middle schools.

To meet teaching requirements, the education administrative departments of the prefecture and county also provide essential support for the key schools in finance and material and help them augment their library, instruments and other equipment.

At present in accordance with the experiences of the Chaoan County No 1 Middle School, the Chaoan County CCP Committee is strengthening its leadership over other key middle and primary schools.

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KWEICHOW CCP COMMITTEE DECISION ON IMPROVING LEADERS' STYLE

HK051132Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 HK

[Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee's decision on improving leadership style approved by the first plenum of the fourth provincial CCP Congress on 1 April]

[Excerpts] 1. Strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and completely and correctly understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought. Party and Standing Committees at and above county level must adhere to the system of study. It is imperative to study collectively for 1 day every week and to concentrate on studying for 4 days every month. Various leading grassroots level comrades must spontaneously and persistently study, take time off and use their energy after work to study and cultivate the habit of study. It is imperative to do a good job of running party schools and "7 May" cadre schools.

2. Vigorously conduct investigation and study and seriously run points. The Standing Committees of the provincial, prefectural and county party committees must use one-third of the time every year to investigate and study so that they will clearly understand conditions at the lower levels. It is necessary to use the method of going out to invite people and to invite people of various trades and professions to attend forums. It is imperative to go to the masses and the grassroots level.

3. Trust and rely on the masses and do everything for the people.

4. Persistently implement the system of division of labor and responsibilities under the collective leadership of party committees. It is imperative to safeguard the party's unified and collective leadership. It is necessary to spontaneously abide by the unified discipline of individuals following the organizations, the minority following the majority, the lower level following the upper level and the whole party following the central authorities.

5. Regularly rectify work style. Party committees at and above county level must carry out a small rectification of their work style every 6 months. Each small rectification of work style must concentrate on solving one or two major problems. It is imperative to conduct criticism and self-criticism according to the principle of unity, criticism and unity.

6. All cadres, except the old, the weak, the sick and the disabled, must actively take part in the collective productive labor. Cadres at county, commune and production brigade levels must take part in the collective productive labor for 100, 200 and 300 days every year respectively. County and prefectural organs must implement the "three-three" system. One-third of the cadres must take part in the work teams of learning from Tachai and from Taching. One-third of the cadres must carry out investigation. One-third of the cadres must adhere to the organs' work. Those cadres who adhere to the organs' work must also participate in collective productive labor. Those who take part in the work teams must also participate in labor the same as the cadres of the county organs, factories, mines and enterprises. It is necessary to regularly check up on and assess the condition of cadres taking part in collective productive labor.

7. Better the personnel, simplify the administration and eliminate the "five many."

It is necessary to simplify the upper level and augment the basic level according to the demands for simplicity, unity, efficiency, practicing economy and opposing bureaucracy. It is imperative to give full play to various functional departments. The present temporary offices that should be merged with the functional departments. The ones that should be eliminated must be eliminated.

8. Be humble, cautious and struggle amid hardship. It is necessary to strive to accept new responsibilities and to study new problems. It is imperative to humbly learn from Taching and from Tachai, to learn from other provinces, municipalities and districts and to learn from experts.

KWEICHOW CPPCC HOLDS MEETING TO IMPLEMENT NPC SPIRIT

HK060310Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to transmit and implement the spirit of the first session of the Fifth NPC and the first session of the Fifth National CPPCC, the Fourth Kweichow Provincial CPPCC Committee, in accordance with the instruction of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, held its second enlarged Standing Committee meeting in Kweiyang from 29 March to 5 April. Vice chairmen, the secretary general, standing committee members and some members of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Standing Committee members and members of the National CPPCC Committee who were in Kweiyang; responsible persons of the united front work departments of various localities; and some patriots--a total of 124 people in all attended the meeting. Principal leading comrades of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee Ma Li and Chia Ting-san met with all the members. Comrade Hui Shih-ju, member of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, transmitted the spirit and splendor of the first session of the Fifth National CPPCC. Comrade Chin Tien-chen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, gave a summation report.

The members who attended the meeting seriously studied and discussed the documents of the Fifth NPC and Fifth National CPPCC sessions, studied and discussed the work report of the Fourth National CPPCC Committee, studied and discussed the Constitution of the National CPPCC Committee, the explanatory note on the revision of the constitution and the resolution of the first session of the Fifth National CPPCC, studied and discussed the work report delivered by Comrade Ma Li at the Fourth Kweichow Provincial CCP congress, and discussed the future tasks and work of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting pointed out: In order to successfully fulfill the general task of the new period, we must ceaselessly and seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. At present, we must especially study and understand Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study and understand Chairman Mao's theory of rapidly developing the national economy and of realizing the four modernizations, and study and understand the theory, principle and policy of further developing the revolutionary united front so as to mobilize all positive factors in the stage of socialism. We must consciously protect and strengthen the party's leadership. The CCP is a political party of the proletariat. Our country is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and under the leadership of the CCP. Our country's revolutionary united front is a revolutionary united front under the leadership of the CCP. We must give full play to the active roles of the CPPCC committees and insure that the principles and policies of the CCP can be implemented.

We must continue to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize them.

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In line with the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must do a good job of the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, deeply expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations, and settle account with their towering crimes in sabotaging the revolutionary united front. In the struggle we must continue to eliminate the capitalist world outlook and establish the proletarian world outlook, strive to become both Red and expert and serve socialism. We must seriously implement the party's relevant policies, mobilize all positive factors, unite all the forces that can be united, do our best to turn negative factors into positive factors, and consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front. We must observe the new constitution and the Constitution of the National CPPCC Committee, give full play to socialist democracy and carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation established by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

SZECHWAN PREFECTURE SPURS SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

HK060405Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 5 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] Neichiang Prefecture, Szechwan's chief sugarcane growing area, has seriously implemented the party's rural economic policies and mobilized the peasants' enthusiasm to grow sugarcane. This year the sown area has been increased by 100,000 mou over last year, and the quality of sowing is good.

The party's rural economic policies could not be properly implemented in the prefecture during the past few years, harming the peasants' activism. Sugarcane production fell each year. Since the gang of four was smashed, the prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees have summed up experiences and understood that the key to developing sugarcane production lies in implementing the policies. They have, therefore, seriously grasped this work and adopted the following measures:

- "1. They have seriously implemented the premium system for sugarcane production and encouraged the peasants to grow more sugarcane and to grow it well. They have seriously implemented the policy regarding the procurement price of sugarcane, resolutely opposed the method of arbitrarily reducing the price level, and insured that the grain ration and cash distribution of peasants in the sugarcane areas is not lower than that of peasants in neighbouring grain-growing communes and brigades.
- "2. The state provides capital support for the sugarcane areas in developing production.
- "3. They have mobilized all sectors of the economy to provide support for the sugarcane areas in developing production.
- "4. Grain and sugarcane areas are treated equally. They have eliminated attaching much importance to grain and little to sugarcane.
- "5. They have conducted activities to assess the progressives and commended progressive communes, brigades and individuals in doing a good job of sugarcane cultivation."

TIBET INAUGURATES MEDICAL COLLEGE 1 MARCH

OW040109Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] As the people of all nationalities throughout the country warmly celebrated the triumphant convocation of the Fifth NPC, the Tibet Medical College was formally inaugurated on 1 March. A commencement ceremony was also held on the same day.

The Tibet Medical College was founded on the base of its predecessor--the Tibet Nationality Medical School. As a school of higher learning, the Tibet Medical College is entrusted with the task of training high-level medical and health personnel for our region. It teaches medicine, pharmaceuticals, veterinary science and public health, with each department requiring 5 years of schooling. Under the system of unified examinations and admissions for students of higher learning throughout the country, 54 students were admitted to the college this year to study in the Department of Medicine. These students want to devote themselves to medical and health work and have a certain level of culture or possess some practical experience after years of work on the medical and health front.

Present at the commencement ceremony were responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee, the regional Public Health Bureau, the regional Education Bureau, the Lhasa municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Lhasa Military Subdistrict and a number of fraternal colleges and schools.

On behalf of the college CCP Committee, Comrades (Yu Pen-hsun), the college party committee secretary, expressed heartfelt thanks to the Shanghai mountainous medical team stationed in Tibet, Lhasa Military Subdistrict, the Linchih County CCP Committee and other fraternal units whose untiring efforts and assistance were instrumental in the founding of the college. He said: We must take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and, seizing the momentum brought about by the Fifth NPC, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's ideological system on education and use it to guide all work at our college. We must seriously and appropriately handle the dialectical relationship between politics and professional work, between Red and expert, and under the command of proletarian politics make our medical college a center for training high-level medical and health personnel and for medical research.

On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade (Chen Wei), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee, extended warm greetings to the college on its founding and commencement. He also expressed best wishes to the faculties and students and tasked them as follows: We must comprehensively and accurately grasp Chairman Mao's thinking on education, thoroughly implement his principle on educational work, follow Chairman Hua's instruction and, through the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, be able to boldly accomplish professional work and improve teaching quality. The administrative work, the political work and the general affairs of the college must all center on and provide conditions for the academic work. A medical college exists to train high-level medical personnel. Therefore, the college CCP Committee must make appropriate arrangements for the students' academic study. Production labor, while necessary, must be arranged properly. It is necessary to conduct routine checks on academic work and sum up experiences to constantly improve academic performance. While giving priority to academic quality, the college must also conduct scientific research on common diseases as well as endemic diseases on the Tibet Plateau.

Comrade (Chen Wei) expressed the hope that teachers would have the courage to grasp their professional work, continue to improve their academic learning and technical skills and set rigid requirements for the students.

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He said: With the smashing of the gang of four and the dissolution of the spiritual shackles they imposed on the vast number of teachers, our teachers can now go full steam ahead with their work and fully utilize their wisdom and talents. He hoped that all teachers would devote themselves to the party's educational undertakings and contribute to the region's medical and health work by imparting their knowledge and special skills to the students.

Responsible comrades of the regional Public Health Bureau, the regional Education Committee, the Lhasa municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Lhasa Military Subdistrict also spoke at the commencement ceremony and presented banners. A number of fraternal units sent greeting letters and cables to the college.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM TACHING, TACHAI IN FINANCE

HK030932Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 HK

["Recently" issued circular by Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee]

[Excerpt] The CCP Central Committee has decided to hold the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade instead of it being hosted by the State Council as originally planned. The provincial party committee has notified various places to thoroughly and tightly grasp and implement the central decision according to the demands of the circular. It is imperative to fully mobilize the activism of the masses, to strive to do a good job of various financial and trade tasks and to use practical action to greet the holding of the national conference.

Two months are left until the holding of the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade. In order to concentrate time and energies on implementing the spirit of the central decision, to seriously sum up experiences, to advance the province's movement to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade, to use outstanding achievements to greet the national conference and to hold even better the provincial conference on exchanging experience in learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade, the provincial party committee has decided that the provincial conference will be held after the holding of the national conference.

All party organizations must seriously do a good job of the ideological work of cadres and people and prevent the people from becoming relaxed because of the postponement of the conference. It is imperative to make sustained and redoubled efforts, to continuously and tightly grasp the preparatory work and to create better conditions for the holding of the provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade.

MINORITY NATIONALITY ARTISTS ACTIVE IN YUNNAN

OW040840Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--Specialists are studying the folk dances of the Yi, Tai, Hani, Dai, Chingpo, Lisu, Naxi, Miao, Chuang and Wa nationalities in Yunnan Province, southwest China. This is a part of the work being done at present in the province to reactivate folk art after the fall of the gang of four. The Yunnan University broadsheet now runs a column on the art and literature of the province's minority nationalities. The societies of Dai and Dai nationalities' folk singers and musicians have resumed their activities.

New operas by minority nationalities are being staged in Kunming, the provincial capital, and a number of minority national songs are on the broadcasting list of the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Writers and artists of the minority nationalities, who were unable to write or perform for many years under the gang of four's cultural autocracy, are once again working with enthusiasm. Sixtyfive-year-old Li Chiao of the Yi nationality is giving the finishing touches to his 800,000 word novel, "The Flying Eagle". It depicts the Yi people in the Liangshan Mountains in their progress from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Li Chiao is the author of the novel "The Joyous Chinsha River" which was the first to deal with the Yi people's struggle in overthrowing serfdom.

The Tai folk singer Kang Lang-shuai, who once had the honor of being received by Chairman Mao, had his new work published recently in the journal POETRY. He became known to readers throughout the country in 1959 for his long poem "Song of the Tai People" which sings the praise of the Tai people's heroism during the Big Leap Forward. He is now deputy director of the Cultural Bureau in Chinghung County of the Hsishuang Panna Tai Autonomous Prefecture.

There are over 20 minority nationalities in Yunnan Province accounting for one-third of the province's population. Each nationality has its own colorful operas, songs, dances and music. The province is known as a "home of songs and dances."

When he was in Yunnan in 1956, Premier Chou En-lai told artists there that as China is a multi-national country, more of the folk songs and dances of minority nationalities should be performed. New China has always encouraged the development of the art and literature of the various minority nationalities.

Shortly after liberation the people's government sent artists to go among the minority people to research and record their cultural heritage. When in 1958 a nationwide campaign was launched to collect new folk songs, Yunnan Province sent seven groups to collect material on the literature and art of the Pai, Tai, Yi and Nasi nationalities. They collected one hundred thousand items including 60 long poems. The Yunnan People's Publishing House subsequently printed the history of the art and literature of the Pai and Nasi nationalities. A collection of 100 melodies for the accompaniment of the Yunnan fold-lantern-dance, a selection of the province's minority nationalities' operas, a selection of folk songs, a selection of 14 long poems and a collection of popular songs. The Yi nationality's long poem "Ashihma" was translated into foreign languages.

After performances at national theatrical festivals, Yunnan Province's songs and dances have become widely known. The Tai people's dance "Going to the Market" and "Sky-Dark Dance" and the Wa people's dance "Husk Newly-Harvested Rice" have been taken up by the state dance ensembles.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL--Kunming, 28 Mar--A number of engineering and technical personnel and workers in Yunnan have recently been promoted to chief engineers and associate researchers. Among them are intellectuals trained during the 17-year period preceding the Cultural Revolution, workers with rich practical experience and certain fundamental knowledge, and backbone scientists and technicians as well as advanced scientific and technical workers. Those who received the promotions are determined to contribute their efforts to the four modernizations. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

GANG's COHORT ACCUSED OF STEALING SECRETS IN INNER MONGOLIA

OW060115Y Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 3 April, the autonomous region called a meeting at the Inner Mongolia stadium to indignantly expose and criticize the serious crimes of Hao Kuang-te, the former secretary of the Wulanchapu League CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Wulanchapu League Revolutionary Committee, an active counterrevolutionary and the chieftain of the gang of four's faction in Inner Mongolia, in closely following the gang of four, viciously attacking Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities, stealing large amounts of top secret and confidential documents of the party and the state, forming factions to vigorously engage in conspiratorial activities, frenziedly opposing the party, disrupting the army and attempting to usurp party and state power.

Taking part in the meeting were offices directly under the autonomous region and workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and revolutionary cadres of all nationalities in Wulanchapu Municipality and Wulanchapu League--totalling more than 7,000 people. The masses at the meeting were greatly excited and in a highly militant mood, and the meeting was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of combat unity against a common enemy. Present at the meeting were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army units. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Meng Chi, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting, when Hao Kuang-te, an active counterrevolutionary who committed numerous mischievous deeds and crimes entered the site of the meeting under the escort of armed public security men, the masses at the meeting shouted slogans with raised arms and in great excitement: "Resolutely suppress counterrevolutionaries!" "Hao Kuang-te the active counterrevolutionary must bow his head and admit his crimes!" "Leniency for those who confess their crimes and severe punishment for those who refuse to do so!" "Strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Completely smash the bourgeois factional setup!" "Thoroughly criticize the counterrevolutionary ultrarightist line of the gang of four!" "Resolutely fight well the third campaign in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four!" "Carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end!"

Making exposure and criticism speeches one after another at the meeting were (Fan Chien-kuo), secretary of the Wulanchapu League CCP Committee; (Shih Chan-chun) of the regional Public Security Bureau; and (Sung I-chi) of the regional party committee's United Front Work Department. With unparalleled indignation, the comrades who spoke exposed and criticized the reactionary crimes of active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te in viciously attacking the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the wise leader Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities.

Hao Kuang-te was extremely hostile to Chairman Mao, spared no efforts to distort and tamper with Mao Tsetung Thought, frenziedly countered Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, spread a host of reactionary assertions and theories and even openly clamored that "the Mao Tsetung era is over." He was really reactionary to the extreme! In the counterrevolutionary adverse current whipped up by the gang of four to oppose Premier Chou, Hao Kuang-te added fuel to the fire, staging a very ugly show. He unscrupulously slandered and denigrated in every way possible the wise leader Chairman Hua. Hao Kuang-te also viciously attacked Vice Chairman Yeh, Vice Chairman Teng, Vice Chairman Li and other leading comrades of the central authorities. On the other hand, he has greatly praised and shamelessly lauded the gang of four whom the people of the whole country deeply hate, fully exposing his ugly features as an active counterrevolutionary.

The comrades who spoke indignantly pointed out: Out of their wolfish ambition to oppose the party and usurp power, the gang of four had energetically collected and stole a large number of important secret documents of the party and state. Like his master the gang of four, the active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te adopted mean tricks, such as stealing, robbing and swindling in order to steal a large quantity of important secret information belonging to the party and the state in an organized and planned way.

Hao hid these top secret and confidential documents and materials for a long time and moved them frequently. After the smashing of the gang of four, he and his cohorts formed an offensive-defensive alliance in a vain attempt to hide their crimes indefinitely. Among the recently seized materials were more than 2,560 documents containing important secret material on party, government and army work stolen by Hao Kuang-te. They included 18 top secret and confidential documents of the party Central Committee, 151 top secret and confidential documents of the former Inner Mongolia party core group and the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, 13 top secret and confidential documents of the Inner Mongolia Military District, 47 top secret and confidential documents of the regional special cases office, and 39 top secret documents and 161 confidential documents of public security organizations, some of which concerned enemy secret agents.

As a result of the stealing, concealment and transfer of the top secret and confidential documents of the party and state by Hao Kuang-te and his ilk, tremendous damage was done to the dictatorship of the proletariat and very great harm was done to the party and state. Their crimes were serious and intolerable under party discipline and state law.

The active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te advertised himself as a "hero" in resisting the broadening of the scope of purifying the ranks [ching tui]. However, as can be seen from the materials seized this time, he was by no means a "hero" against the broadening of the scope of purifying the ranks, but an active participant and commander in this respect. After the central authorities handed down the instruction on the handling of the Inner Mongolia question, with one turn of the hand, he transformed himself into a "hero" in resisting the broadening of the scope of purifying the ranks and caused disputes and sowed discord everywhere, anxious to stir up trouble. The party Central Committee and the regional party committee repeatedly ordered thorough liquidation and destruction of the materials on broadening the scope of purifying the ranks and specified that persons found transferring, concealing or copying the materials should be dealt with in accordance with party discipline and state law.

In disregard of party discipline and state law, however, Hao Kuang-te has continued to conceal large amounts of these materials up to the present.

By citing a lot of facts, the comrades at the meeting exposed and criticized in depth Hao Kuang-te's numerous criminal acts in trying to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four. They pointed out in their speeches: Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Hao Kuang-te spared no effort to follow the gang of four and push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line to oppose the party, disrupt the army and seize leadership power. Time and again, he disrupted the situation in our region, a frontier outpost against revisionism, and perpetrated many crimes. After the 10th CCP National Congress--especially after the start of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius--the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique stepped up their activities to usurp party and state power. Knowing this, the active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te followed the gang of four even more closely and went all out to peddle their counterrevolutionary political program at the direction and with the connivance of that commander and those sinister henchmen of the bourgeois factional network in Inner Mongolia. In collaboration with those chieftains of the bourgeois faction in the region he closely followed the gang of four in seeking to draw people to their clique and to direct the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, the regional party committee and the party committees at all other levels. He carried out numerous conspiratorial activities in the region to oppose the party, disrupt the army and usurp party and state power and committed the serious crime of throwing the situation in Inner Mongolia, a frontier outpost against revisionism, into disorder.

They continued: Hao Kuang-te and his ilk deemed as a priceless thing the theory of turning things upside down [tien tao lun], a programmatic slogan which that commander of the bourgeois factional network in the region had dished out to oppose the party, disrupt the army and usurp party and state power. Hao Kuang-te enthusiastically peddled it here and there. He made every effort to advocate the theory of turning things upside down, the theory of undermining [chai tai lun] and the theory that rebels should grasp power and wildly cried for all-around restoration in Inner Mongolia. What he wanted was to turn all things upside down at one strike in Inner Mongolia, which is a bastion of the proletariat.

They said: Under the signboard of part of the Standing Committee members of the regional Revolutionary Committee, Hao Kuang-te and his ilk mobilized those in their faction to deceive the public and openly issued a so-called "43-person statement" to flagrantly split the regional Revolutionary Committee. They secretly plotted an attack on the regional party committee, forcible suppression of the organs of the regional Revolutionary Committee and the establishment of a new command center. They issued orders to their factional elements in the regional departments and in various leagues and municipalities and formed their own system to counter the regional party and revolutionary committees. On many occasions, they created incidents and egged on their factional elements to attack the office of the regional party committee and its key responsible comrades, frantically ranting that they would kick aside the party committee to make revolution. As a result of their action, party committees at various levels were unable to carry on their normal work, and both revolution and production were badly affected.

They also exposed Hao Kuang-te's crimes of raping women and undermining other people's marriages.

In their criticism speeches, they pointed out: With the smashing of the gang of four, Hao Kuang-te felt that his doom was near. He hastily traveled back and forth between Wuchuan, Huhhot and (Linyu) to form ties with his factional cohorts and held sinister meetings with them. They agreed to say the same thing when questioned and set up an offensive-defensive alliance in an attempt to put up a last-ditch struggle. Despite these moves, this active criminal counterrevolutionary has been brought before the bar of history today. His true ugly countenance has been fully revealed. This is just a manifestation of historical dialectics.

The comrades speaking at the meeting unanimously vowed that they would rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, act in accordance with the spirit of the Fifth NPC, firmly grasp investigation work, and eliminate all evils thoroughly so that no problems would be left to the future. They pledged to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and not to terminate the struggle until complete victory is won.

After the conclusion of criticism speeches, it was announced at the meeting that with the approval of the regional party committee, the active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te had been expelled from the party, dismissed from his official posts and arrested to be punished in accordance with the law. Warm applause greeted this announcement.

Comrade Vu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Because of his serious crimes, on the basis of the strong demands of the vast numbers of cadres and masses and with the approval of the regional party committee, the active counterrevolutionary Hao Kuang-te has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his official posts and is to be punished by political and judicial organizations in accordance with the law. This criticism meeting reflects the strong aspirations of the 8 million people of all nationalities in our region and is a heavy blow to the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and to the handful of class enemies in Inner Mongolia. It will give a tremendous impetus to the exposure, criticism and investigation movements in our region.

Comrade Vu Tai-chung said: Chairman Mao always attached great importance to guarding secret information. He pointed out: It is necessary to guard well the party's secrets and not let them be used by the revisionists. We must guard against the emergence of revisionism in the party and alert ourselves to the fact that monsters and demons may spring out to sabotage us in case of war. Guarding party and state secrets is a major question concerning the interests of the whole party and the people throughout the country and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. To usurp party and state power, Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia widely advertised that guarding secrets means not trusting the masses and that the system for guarding secrets represents slavishness and serves capitalist roaders. They unscrupulously undermined our system of guarding secrets and our party's fine tradition in this regard.

In the third campaign against the gang of four, we must conscientiously expose and criticize their crimes of undermining the system of guarding secrets and stealing secret information of the party and state, straighten the right and wrong with regard to the line and raise the revolutionary vigilance of our party members and cadres. We must strengthen the guarding of secret information and strictly abide by the rules in this respect.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: We must earnestly draw lessons from the case of counter-revolutionary Hsiao Kuang-te, who stole large amounts of party and state secret materials. Hsiao Kuang-te and a handful of backbone elements of his faction viewed our party and state departments handling important secret materials as key targets for their attack and resorted to every conceivable way to steal such materials for the purpose of usurping party and state power. In our party and state organs, there were indeed a few persons who were pulled over by them and thus provided them with secret documents and materials of our party and state. In the course of investigation, we must make a conscientious effort to track down those individuals and incidents involved with the serious leakage of party and state secrets. Conscientious investigation and severe treatment must be given to those who know secrets and have leaked them. Those seriously guilty of leaking the core secrets of the party and state must be punished in accordance with the law. Stern blows must be given to the class enemies' activities to steal our secret information.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: After a year of effort, our region has scored great achievements in investigation work. The bourgeois factional setup has received a crushing blow, and some units have already concluded their investigation work in the main. However, the task before us is still quite arduous, as the struggle between investigation and counter-investigation in some units is still very acute. Some major targets for investigation have used all kinds of tricks to establish offensive-defensive alliances and promised to say the same thing when questioned so as to counter the investigations. In view of this, we must remain sober-minded and never lower our guard or slacken our fighting will. It is imperative to carry investigation work through to the end with a determination to eradicate the evils thoroughly.

BRIEFS

SHANSI STATE FARM CONFERENCE--The Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference of state agricultural and stock farms. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the National State Farm Conference, studied the question of how to fight well the third campaign against the gang of four, how to deeply carry out the learn-from Taching and Tachai movement and solve the problem regarding orientations, lines, principles and policies--so as to build Tachai-type farms and Taching-type enterprises as soon as possible. Present at this event were responsible comrades of various agricultural and stock farms, advanced models and responsible comrades of units concerned of Shansi Province, prefectures and counties--totaling more than 450 people. Responsible comrades of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee including Han Ying, Wang Fu-chi, Wang Ta-jen, Wang Ting-tung and (Wang Tse-wen) were also present at the conference.
[Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG FIRST SECRETARY VISITS RURAL AREAS

SK040750Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 15 March, after the mobilization meeting urging cadres of departments under the provincial party and revolutionary committees to go to grassroots units, First Secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Yang I-chen, Secretary of the provincial party committee (Wang Chin-tzu) and Vice Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Hou Chueh, accompanied by a work team, went to the rural areas in Nenjiang Prefecture which had suffered natural calamities for 2 successive years to inspect and direct spring farming. They went to Paichuan, Kotung, Ian, Koshan, Naho, Fuyu and Kannan counties, and visited farms, farmland capital construction sites, places of residence and manure accumulating places to conduct a practical inspection of agricultural production work--especially preparatory work for spring farming. They had extensive talks with cadres of production teams and communes on various issues such as deeply exposing and criticizing the gang, implementing the party's economic policy on rural areas, implementing production measures for this year, developing commune and brigade-run industries as the diversified economy, doing a good job of building leading bodies and restoring the leadership work style.

During this period, Yang I-chen and other leading comrades also went to heavily stricken production teams and poor commune members' houses to talk with cadres and commune members of production teams and to inquire about their circumstances regarding production and everyday life, and encouraged them to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and to overcome difficulties in order to wrest a big bumper agricultural harvest this year. Based on different circumstances in various counties, they helped county party committees with the study of important measures for doing a good job in spring farming, achieving great agricultural improvements this year and building Tachai-type counties as soon as possible.

HEILUNGKIANG MEETING ON STEPS TO AID INTELLECTUALS

SK051200Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 April the Heilungkiang party committee held a meeting on carrying out the policy on intellectuals in the theater of the Heilungkiang Exhibition Hall. Attending the meeting were leading persons of the provincial-level organs; the departments, offices and committees subordinate to the province; the scientific research units of higher educational institutions; the major industrial enterprises; the departments of journalism, literature and art and public health; as well as the representatives of the intellectuals and cadres of other organs concerned, totaling more than 2,000 persons.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee, and was addressed by Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee.

Comrade Li Chien-pai said: In order to effectively implement the policy on intellectuals, at present the following matters should be carried out satisfactorily:

1. Pay close attention to the work of reaching verdicts and reexamining the cases of intellectuals who were examined after the Cultural Revolution. Verdicts should be reached as soon as possible in pending cases. After reexamination, it is necessary to maintain the original judgment if it is correct, and correct any false charges or judgments that were made by disregarding policies. Fabricated charges should be corrected.

It is necessary to persist in applying the policy of attaching importance to political conduct but not the backgrounds to the children of these intellectuals, so that their family backgrounds and social relations will not influence their admission to the army, the party and schools.

2. Restore and confirm the title of the intellectuals' teaching or technological positions. A number of intellectuals who meet the criteria should be promoted to be professors, associate professors, instructors, researchers, associate researchers, assistant researchers, chief engineers, deputy engineers and engineers. Scientific researchers, professors and engineering technicians who occupied an administrative post before the Great Cultural Revolution should be restored to duty according to their conditions and need for the work. Those who are not suitable for leading positions should be given proper jobs according to their ability, so that they will contribute by sharing work, rights and responsibilities under the party's leadership.
3. Actively improve the conditions for scientific research work. Scientific research units with backward working conditions such as laboratories that are too small, out-of-date instruments and equipment and backward experimental methods which will not suffice for the development of scientific research should be urged to create better conditions and gradually improve.
4. Work out plans to solve the problem of scientific researchers who are not in proper positions. Those professionals who really understand the work but are in unrelated jobs should be transferred to suitable positions, providing such transfers are not disruptive to scientific work overall. Political authorities at the various levels should support the personnel who returned to their former posts. If possible the readjustment and arrangement of positions should be carried out by each locality and department itself. Any insoluble cases should be reported to the provincial authorities for a unified decision.
5. Gradually solve the housing problem. The housing problems of many senior intellectuals have not yet been solved. Units in which the intellectuals work should solve the problems within the 2 years of 1978 and 1979. The problems of specialists, senior intellectuals and persons who have made great contributions should be settled first. Provincial authorities should give support to the units which indeed have difficulties.
6. Intellectual couples who reside and work at different places on the cultural and education, public health and scientific research fronts may be transferred so they can be together and care for one another. If both spouses are workers of a unit owned by the entire people, the transfer can be done by ordinary administrative procedures. For the personages who have made outstanding contributions and are very influential, but their spouses are only commune members, urban residents or workers of a unit owned by the collective, the transfer should be reported to the provincial authorities as a special case for approval and solution by the provincial department concerned.
7. Properly solve the matter of caring for the children of intellectuals. If aged and influential intellectuals are without their children to care for them, one of their children who is a cadre of our country can be transferred to a post in the same city. One of their children who is a graduate of university or professional school can also be assigned to a work post in the same city.

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8. If retired intellectuals who worked in cultural and educational, public health and scientific and technical units are able to work and possess strong points, they can be restored to their posts according to the need for the work and through the approval of the department concerned. Those who are too feeble to work or are able to work only half a day can be employed as advisors.

9. In order to enforce the principle that scientific researchers, professors, engineers and technicians should devote five-sixths of their time to professional work, it is necessary to properly arrange the time for their nonprofessional activities. Therefore, a good job should be done in improving their living and working conditions as soon as possible.

10. Intellectuals should be further urged to actively study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought in the three great revolutionary struggles, to narrow the gap between the worker, peasant and soldier as well as themselves, and to try to improve their world outlook. Efforts should be made to encourage them to vigorously devote themselves to professional work, to constantly perfect their skills, and to advance along the road of being both Red and expert.

HEILUNGKIANG MEETING ON RECEIVING FOREIGN VISITORS

SK060802Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Following vigorous development of various undertakings in our country, the work of external affairs is also facing a brandnew situation. To meet the demands of the new situation, the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial work conference on external affairs.

Bearing in mind the reality of external affairs work, the participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four for interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs. They distinguished right from wrong on the question of line, summed up and exchanged experiences in external affairs work in the past year, solved through discussion some practical problems in receiving foreign guests, analyzed the current situation in external affairs work and formulated plans and set tasks for this work.

During the conference, Comrades Li Li-an and Chen Chien-fei delivered speeches.

It was noted at the conference that in the past year, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well and under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee and party committees at various levels, the departments concerned throughout the province, making concerted efforts and working in close coordination, have earnestly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies on foreign affairs in carrying out the work of external affairs. They have done a lot of work in strengthening the friendship between our people and the people of various countries and in expanding the international united front against hegemonism.

It was pointed out: In 1978 we will assume more new responsibilities for receiving foreigners. The number of foreign guests--particularly tourists--will greatly increase. Along with intercourse in science, technology and culture and the expansion of economic and commercial interchange, there will be more engineering and technical personnel and specialists visiting our province. In such a new situation, how can we fulfill our task of receiving foreigners in a better way?

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It is necessary to earnestly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and foreign principles and policies and successfully carry out external affairs work with boldness and confidence so as to enhance our foreign friends' understanding of our country and promote the friendship between the people of our country and the people of various countries.

The conference studied and discussed the work of training personnel handling external affairs, improving service, successfully carrying out propaganda toward foreign countries and improving and establishing tourist spots, visitors' centers and service centers.

Attending the conference were responsible persons of departments concerned of the province and Harbin Municipality, external affairs departments at prefectural, league, municipal, county and banner levels, and Harbin departments in charge of public sites.

HEILUNGKIANG COAL BUREAU CALLS FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION

SK060942Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Coal Administrative Bureau of Heilungkiang Province from 22 to 28 March held a conference for local collieries on learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan. The conference, held at (Chienchang) coal mine in Chihsi Municipality, was attended by a total of over 200 people including responsible persons of coal departments in various prefectures, leagues, wards, counties and banners, advanced enterprises and collectives in learning from Taching and representatives of model workers.

Secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Chen Chien-fei attended and spoke at the conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial Industry and Communications Office and of the Chihsi party and revolutionary committees also were present.

It was noted at the conference that in the past few years local coal mines in our province have greatly developed. In 1977, motivated by the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, local coal mines deeply launched the mass movement to learn from Taching and to catch up with Kailuan and scored great achievements, producing an extra 1.4 million tons of coal and contributing to attaining initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

The development of small coal mines plays an increasingly great role in supporting agriculture, in promoting the development of local industry and in meeting the needs of the people's daily lives.

It is necessary to display a revolutionary spirit of diligence and march forward toward mechanization and swift development of the local coal industry in response to Chairman Hua's call to learn from the workers of Kailuan coal mine. Efforts should be made to energetically develop local coal mines in our province and carry out Chairman Hua's directive in his government work report to the Fifth NPC, which called on all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to make full use of their local resources and to actively run well medium and small coal mines.

The conference urged party and revolutionary committees at the various levels to strengthen their leadership over local coal mines, and to go deep into coal mines to check, study and help them do a good job of popularizing Taching-type enterprises and quickening the development of coal production.

At the conference, (Chienchang), (Chinshan) and (Fanhsiu) collieries and other units introduced their experiences in learning from Taching. The conference commended four advanced enterprises in learning from Taching including (Chienchang) colliery, 11 units which scored outstanding achievements in learning from Taching, 54 advanced collectives and 85 model workers and advanced workers on the coal industry front of the province.

The conference decided to penetratingly mobilize all staff, workers and their families on the local coal industrial front in the province to resolutely make new contributions to attaining great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land with concrete actions, so as to build a number of Taching-type enterprises and increase the production of coal by 1.5 to 1.7 million tons.

HEILUNGKIANG PLANS LARGE LAND RECLAMATION FOR 1978

OW240853Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 4 Apr (HSINHUA)--More than 330,000 hectares of waste land will be reclaimed in Heilungkiang Province this year. The province has also planned to reclaim 4,660,000 hectares by the end of 1985, which equals the total acreage reclaimed since 1949, the year of liberation. Many state farmers and commune members have gone to the land-reclamation sites and set up their tents. Those who are to work in the marshland, are busy transporting agricultural machinery, oil, seeds, insecticide and food to the work areas before the ice thaws.

In his report on the work of the government at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Hua Kuo-feng rated reclamation as one of the important measures in the development of agriculture and called on all state farms and people's communes to organize reclamation over a period of eight years, so as to obtain a reasonable increase each year in the acreage under cultivation.

One of the big reclamation areas in China, Heilungkiang Province has large tracts of fertile land and abundant sunlight which are well suited to the development of agriculture. Since liberation, the province has organized reclamation every year in addition to its farming programme. It now has 8,600,000 hectares of cultivated land, half of which was reclaimed since liberation. There are large numbers of farms, large areas of pasture land and more than 600 production brigades in what was once wasteland. The province has become one of the major suppliers of grain in China.

A recent scientific survey shows that, the province still has 8,000,000 hectares of arable wasteland near to the province's cultivated acreage.

In response to the call of Chairman Hua, the province set up a reclamation leadership group and decided to expand reclamation work while increasing per-unit yield. The provincial Revolutionary Committee insisted that it is necessary to combine reclamation with the development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, fishery, grain harvesting and side-line production as well as capital farmland construction.

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KIRIN CCP COMMITTEE COMMENDS REINSTATED ACCOUNTANT

OW060541Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondent Niu Cheng-wu and accompanying NCNA Editor's Note]

[Excerpts] Changchun, 3 Apr--The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee recently commended Li Hung-fang, accountant of the Linchiang motor vehicle repair and assembly plant in Hunchiang Municipality, for preserving state interests, conscientiously enforcing the financial system, and daringly struggling against violators of financial and economic discipline with a revolutionary spirit. The committee has also taken stern actions against the plant's leading members Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia who were guilty of playing a leading role in violating financial and economic discipline, and attacking and persecuting Comrade Li Hung-fang. It severely criticized the Hunchiang municipal party committee for being deluded into believing Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia and coming to their defense in the process of handling the case.

The events in the case occurred in early 1977. At that time, Hsieh Te-chia, deputy secretary of the party branch of the Linchiang motor vehicle repair and assembly plant and chairman of its Revolutionary Committee, and Yu Cheng-chia, member and vice chairman of the party branch and the Revolutionary Committee, sold a "Liberation" car assembled by the plant to a unit outside of Hunchiang for the high price of 22,000 yuan plus 3 tons of pork. They then asked accountant Li Hung-fang to write an invoice for the purchaser. Li Hung-fang replied: I cannot issue this invoice because the car has been entered as part of the plant's fixed assets with its value assessed at 7,000 yuan on the accounts. According to the stipulations of the fiscal system, it cannot be sold.

Angered by this rejection, Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia threatened to dismiss her from her accountant post. In February 1977, they held a meeting of plant workers to denounce Li Hung-fang by insinuation. On 9 May 1977, they called a similar meeting to criticize her by name. Later on, they suspended Li Hung-fang from her job on the pretext that she needed to reflect on what she had done. Following the meeting, Li Hung-fang was illegally detained. She was illegally detained and interrogated for 42 days until the Tunghua prefectural party committee was informed of the case and instructed the Hunchiang municipal party committee to order the plant to release her. Although freed, she was dismissed from her post as an accountant. Filled with great indignation, Li Hung-fang courageously reported to the departments concerned of the provincial party and revolutionary committees in August 1977 how she was tortured and persecuted for her perseverance in upholding the fiscal system.

The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee then paid great attention to the case of Li Hung-fang. During the August 1977 provincewide conference which called on plants to turn their deficits into profits, a responsible comrade of the provincial party committee specifically mentioned the Linchiang motor vehicle repair and assembly plant in his speech, describing it as a unit faced with a serious problem. He also instructed Tunghua prefectural and Hunchiang municipal party committees to conscientiously investigate and carefully handle the case. However, the implementation of an incorrect political line and bad work style by the Hunchiang municipal party committee led it to virtually ignore the case. The personnel of the municipal Industry and Communications Office and the municipal Communications Bureau sent to the plant by the municipal party committee to investigate came up with an "investigation report" which confused right with wrong.

After learning of this, the provincial party committee organized another joint investigation group to reinvestigate the case. The group composed of members of the Kirin provincial, Tunghua prefectural, and Hunchiang municipal party committees with the Tunghua prefectural party committee members as the main force eventually realized as a result of thorough investigation that everything Li Hung-fang had said was true. In late December 1977, responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council also issued instructions on this case, directing the Kirin provincial party committee to handle it in a serious manner. In early January, 1978, Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, personally summoned responsible persons of the Tunghua prefectural and Hunchiang municipal party committees and members of the joint investigation group to a meeting. During the meeting, in addition to hearing the report by the joint investigation group, he issued a specific instruction on the case. In response to this instruction, principal responsible comrades of Tunghua prefectural party committee went to Hunchiang Municipality to help its party committee rectify its work style.

In addition to confessing the serious mistake they committed in handling the Li Hung-fang case, the principal leading members of the municipal party committee accompanied a working group to the Linchiang motor vehicle repair and assembly plant where they openly criticized their own mistakes, rehabilitated Li Hung-fang, reinstated her as an accountant, and commended her for upholding principle, and daring to carry out struggle in a revolutionary spirit. The municipal party committee also took stern measures against Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia. In accord with these measures, Hsieh Te-chia was dismissed from his post and put on a 2-year probation by the party while still retaining his party membership. Yu Cheng-chia was dismissed from his posts both inside and outside the party. The municipal party committee also issued a serious warning to Wu Cheng-tai, responsible person of the plant's political work group, for subjecting Li Hung-fang to a fascist-type interrogation. At the same time, Hunchiang municipal party committee has sent several cadres to take charge of work at the Linchiang motor vehicle repair and assembly plant.

The Editor's Note says: Party discipline and the laws of the state must be strictly observed and financial and economic departments must be reorganized. This is an important measure of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for grasping the key link and running the country well and for achieving the four modernizations. In grasping typical cases, Kirin Provincial CCP Committee has commended accountant Li Hung-fang for displaying a revolutionary spirit in her struggle against violators of financial and economic discipline. It has also taken stern actions against Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia, leading members of the Hunchiang municipal motor vehicle repair and assembly plant, for misleading people in violating financial and economic discipline and for attacking and persecuting Comrade Li Hung-fang in contempt of party discipline and the laws of the state. The Hunchiang Municipal CCP Committee was also criticized for making the mistake of defending and covering up for Hsieh Te-chia and Yu Cheng-chia in the process of handling the case. The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee has thus educated the province in the socialist legal system and financial and economic discipline, a job well done to the great satisfaction of the people. In a document circulated throughout the province, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: Cases similar to that of Li Hung-fang exist in varying degrees in some localities. Although some leading comrades on the party committees are well aware that this is a serious problem indeed, they deliberately ignore it and do not take any serious steps to solve it. This is really a serious mistake.

Special efforts must be made by them to handle in a serious manner the cases involving persons who are guilty of abusing authority, overtly and covertly supporting violators of law and discipline, and responding to criticism from the masses with suppression, attacks and other retaliatory actions. These leading comrades should take necessary disciplinary actions against such persons instead of accommodating and appeasing them. The problem pointed out by the Kirin provincial party committee also deserves the attention of some other provinces and autonomous regions. All party committees are advised to widely propagate the new constitution and to educate cadres, party members and the masses in the line, in the legal system, and in running all enterprises with diligence and frugality in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and in reorganizing financial and economic work. While doing so, they should take the actual local situation into consideration. They are also advised to struggle against any violations of law and discipline and cases of extravagance and wastefulness. Only in this way can the party's glorious tradition be revived.

WANG EN-MAO PARTICIPATES IN CHANGCHUN SANITATION CAMPAIGN

SK050720Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 SK

[Report: "Leaders of the Party, Government and Army of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality Join the People of Changchun in Spring Patriotic Public Health Campaign"]

[Excerpts] The sun was shining brilliantly and spring breezes were blowing mildly on 1 April. At 0800 First Secretary of the Kirin party committee and Chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and other leading comrades of the party, the government and the army at the provincial and municipal levels, riding in two buses, went to Hungchi commune in Chaoyang ward and received a warm welcome from the people. Also present on the occasion were Kao Yang, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, Yang Chan-tao, Liu Tzu-kai, (Yun Ching-yuan), Chen Chung, Li Cheng-kun, (Wang Chen-hua), (Chung Ying), (Chen Chiao), (Tou Chang-hai), (Sun Ying-chung), Kao Chang, (Shih Luo), (Hang Yu-sheng), (Liu Tzao), (Meng Yu-chung), (Yang Chun-mei) and Liu Chien-ping of the party, the government and the army at the provincial and municipal levels, (Chang Wen-hai), vice chairman of the Kirin CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Committee for the Patriotic Public Health Campaign, and responsible comrades of various departments of the provincial and the municipal party and revolutionary committees.

Comrade Sung Chen-ting spoke to the masses. He said: Changchun Municipality is a beautiful city which we all love. It is a world-famous, beautiful city of the northeast area of China. However, the gang threw this city into chaos. Therefore, we now have to end the turmoil, restore order and make this city one in which good order prevails and which can insure the mass movements of learning from Tachai and from Taching and which can really be loved by people.

When the labor began, Comrade Wang En-mao, in high spirits, enthusiastically joined cadres, workers, armymen and civilians there in disposing of garbage, removing earth and shoveling away melting ice. He refused to put aside the tools, even though people around him suggested he take a break.

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Comrade Kao Yang, while engaging in labor, asked people of departments concerned why so much garbage had been accumulated, and discussed with them measures for improving the situation.

Comrade Wang En-mao also visited workers' houses and consulted with responsible comrades of Chaoyang ward in the Public Health Bureau of Changchun Municipality about doing a good job of sanitation in the municipality.

KIRIN CIRCULAR ON MILITIA SPRING FARMING ROLE

SK041000Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Recently the Kirin Military District issued a mobilization circular on arousing the militiamen to do a good job in spring farming production. It calls on the militia departments of all walks of life and militiamen to immediately go into action in accordance with the unified leadership of the party organs at various levels, to plunge into spring farming, and to wrest a bumper harvest in 1978.

The circular pointed out: This is a pivotal year for great success in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Therefore, it is necessary to resolutely respond to the great call of wise leader Chairman Hua, to sincerely study and effectively implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference. It is also necessary to fully understand that successful preparations for 1978 farm work and spring farming bear great importance to Kirin's agricultural target of "two breakthroughs"--creating two new records in per-unit yield and total output of grain and soybeans in 1978, and to fully grasping the bright future of the agricultural development and the current excellent situation of rural areas in Kirin. With full confidence efforts should be made to wrest success in spring farming production. The need in successfully carrying out spring farming production is to grasp the struggle against the gang of four as the key link, and to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee for their crimes in undermining the mass movement for learning from Tachai and building more Tachai-type counties, in undermining the development of the national economy and the party's policy on the rural economy, in tampering with the nature and tasks of the militia, in creating antagonism between labor and military training, and in establishing a "second armed force" in a big way. Efforts should be made to eradicate their pernicious influence, and to take the lead in carrying out the party's various policies on the rural economy.

Militiamen should act as Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company to display the spirit of arduous struggle and revolution plus all-out exertion, and to wage a labor campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, and help the less advanced. Efforts should be made to grasp the production link, and to race against time to fulfill the various spring farming and sowing tasks both in quality and quantity, as well as in good time. Militiamen should courageously come forward to undertake pressing, difficult and dangerous tasks, to be a vanguard and pace setter in the work, and to fully display the commando role of the militia organizations. Militiamen who work on the industrial and communications, financial and trade, cultural and education, public health, scientific research and other fronts should also actively mobilize themselves to positively support the spring farming in line with the leadership of party committees at various levels, and to make their own contributions to the development of Kirin agriculture at a high speed.

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The circular points out: Wherever there is an excellent situation there will be intense spring farming, and there the high vigilance of the militia organizations and the militiamen will be required. Efforts should be made to relentlessly direct blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and the furious attacks of capitalist influence, and to safeguard the movement of learning from Tachai and the smooth progress of the spring farming campaign. The militia departments and organizations at various levels should actively be a good advisor to the local party committees, supply them with correct information, and give them a helping hand in grasping well spring farming.

The circular calls on PLA units subordinate to the Kirin Military District to display the army's glorious tradition of simultaneously being a fighting force, a political work force and a production corps, and being actively associated with the local authorities.

In accordance with the realistic possibilities, timely efforts should be made to organize manpower and material supply to support the neighboring communes and brigades in spring farming production and to contribute to reaping a bumper agricultural harvest in 1978.

OPENING OF KIRIN TEACHERS' CONGRESS REPORTED

SK040907Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin congress of outstanding teachers ceremoniously opened in the auditorium of Kirin hostel on the morning of 3 April. Present at this event were 800 outstanding teachers of various nationalities throughout the province, leading comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties; responsible comrades of educational administrative departments at various levels and institutions of higher education; specially invited model workers, peasants and soldiers and noted persons from the scientific and technological field--totaling 950 people. This is an impressive gathering unprecedented in 18 years taking place on the education front.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, and Yang Chan-tao attended the opening ceremony. Also in attendance were Comrades (Chang Jung-hai) and (Chang Kai-chin), vice chairmen of the Kirin CPPCC Committee, responsible comrades of Kirin Military District, PLA units stationed in Changchun, Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees, Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL, Women's Federation and Kirin Railway Bureau, and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and noted persons from the scientific and technological field.

The congress was opened at 0830. The opening ceremony was presided over by Comrade Chuang I-tsun, deputy director of the Kirin Propaganda Department. Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, issued instructions at the ceremony. He said: Comrades: The Kirin congress of outstanding teachers sponsored by the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees ceremoniously opened today. I, on behalf of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, extend warm congratulations to all representatives and express cordial concern in regard to the workers on the education front. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao constantly showed great concern for educational work and the people's teachers and personally formulated a number of lines, principles and policies regarding education.

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After 28 years, although education has been interfered with by the revisionist line, the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao still occupies a leading role on the education front. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our country's educational work has been unceasingly and victoriously developed since the founding of the People's Republic. The people's teachers have worked diligently and exerted utmost efforts to foster a great number of Red and expert qualified personnel and have made important contributions to socialist revolution and construction. Every victory our country has won has been due to the efforts of the people's teachers.

In his speech Comrade Kao Yang reviewed the destructive sabotage created by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee concerning education work and talked happily about the excellent situation that had emerged on the education front since the smashing of the gang of four.

Kao Yang continued: The historical mission shouldered by people's teachers is glorious and arduous. It is possible to foster more and better scientific and technological personnel and contribute to realizing the four modernizations if we run well all the colleges, high schools and primary schools and all kinds of vocational schools. Therefore all educational workers must deeply understand the important tasks they have shouldered and struggle to fulfill this historical mission.

Comrade Tu Chang-ling, secretary of the Kirin CYL delivered a message of salutations on behalf of the Federation of Trade Unions, CYL and the Women's Federation.

LIAONING CCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SPRING FARMING

SK060935Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 3 April, the Liaoning provincial party committee held a telephone conference to make further arrangements for doing a good job of spring farming. The conference was presided over by Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the provincial party committee. First Secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Tseng Shao-shan and Deputy Secretary of the provincial CCP Committee (Chang Hsin-tsun) spoke.

The conference pointed out: Guided by the line of the 11th national party congress and encouraged by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the situation in revolution and production in the provincial rural areas is improving quickly and satisfactorily. After the provincial party committee issued directives on doing good job of spring farming, the cadres and people in the rural areas of the province became more active in making all preparations prior to seeding, creating a far better situation than previous years. At present, spring farming work has already begun. By 30 March early spring crops such as rape, spring wheat and green manure crops have been sown on 2.7 million mou of fields.

The conference held: Only by firmly grasping the key link of exposure and criticism of the gang and realistically engaging in our work will we have promising prospects for wresting total victory in spring farming and achieving a big leap forward in agricultural production this year.

However, we must not lose sight of current problems. In view of those problems and in order to do a good job of spring farming, the conference advanced four requirements as follows:

1. It is imperative to deeply expose and criticize the gang and successfully carry out the two-blows movement, grasping revolution and promoting production. The one criticism and two blows is a strong motive force in spring farming. The one criticism and two blows and spring farming should be properly combined. It will not do if we relax our efforts to do spring farming because of the one criticism and two blows campaign, nor will it do if we cease to carry out the campaign because of this busiest spring farming.
2. Efforts should be made to sincerely carry out the party's various economic policies in the rural areas. The most important thing at the present is successful implementation of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."
3. It is necessary to grasp production by making timely arrangements, to relentlessly pay attention to implementing measures increasing production and to apply scientific farming. It is also necessary to elevate the quality of sowing, meet the demand to insure full growth of seedlings, pay attention to economizing in using seeds, sincerely improve seed quality and make earnest efforts to effectively interplant wheat with corn and soybeans with corn. In paddy fields, it is necessary to apply early seeding, early transplanting and concentrated transplanting in order to finish transplanting by late May or early June.
4. All party committees should modify their work style and effectively enhance their leadership over spring farming.

At present, the major task for the province, municipalities, prefectures, leagues, counties, banners and wards is to a good job of spring farming. We should assure firm grasping of this major task in exercising leadership, in arranging other work or in carrying out other work. In order to grasp this major task well, all things that are unfavorable to or may affect this task should not be handled or should be handled later, giving way to spring farming.

The conference called on all trades, enterprises and departments to enthusiastically serve the interests of agricultural production and energetically support spring farming.

LIAONING LEADERS JOIN IN TREE PLANTING

SK060925Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] In response to Chairman Hua's fighting call on carrying out large-scale afforestation throughout the country, leading comrades of Liaoning, Harbin and Shenyang PLA units led 10,000 office cadres to engage in afforestation in (Tsaichingshe) commune of (Sochiatun) ward in Shenyang Municipality on 5 April.

Leading comrades participating in this event were: Responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Tseng Shao-shan, Chen Pu-ju, (Chang Hsin-tsun), Wei Feng-ying, Yang Ta-i, Su Chung, Wang Ying-chung, Tang Hung-kuang, Chao Chi and Tso Kun; leading comrades of Shenyang PLA units such as Chiang Yung-hui, (Li Huan-min), (Sung Chieh-ching), (Chang Kang-ya) and (Wu Hsieh-chin); responsible comrades of the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees including Sung Kuang, Kuang Chih, (Cheng Chung-ju), (Wang Chien) and (Chen Ho); responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level, of various leading organs of Shenyang PLA units, various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at Shenyang municipal level and of various mass organizations of Liaoning and Shenyang.

As soon as they alighted from cars, all the leading comrades of Liaoning and Shenyang ascended the hill slope with tools in hand and plunged into intense labor. While engaging in labor, Tseng Shao-shan talked with the cadres of communes and brigades by his side, inquiring into the situation of spring farming and afforestation. On that day, 600,000 trees were planted on 1,500 mou of land.

BRIEFS

HARBIN SANITATION--In response to the circular issued on 17 March by the Harbin Revolutionary Committee urging a vigorous improvement in the municipality's outlook and the unfolding of a patriotic public health campaign, responsible comrades of the party, government and army at Heilungkiang provincial and Harbin municipal levels on 30 March joined the masses in cleaning Harbin Municipality by washing away dirt and disposing of garbage on main thoroughfares in the municipality, mobilizing a total of 100,000 people. Participating in the activity were Secretaries of the provincial party committee Li Li-an and Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and First Secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee Li Chien-pai, Second Secretary of the municipal CCP Committee (Wen Min-sheng), Secretaries of the municipal CCP Committee (Yu Yung-hsin), Kuo Wei-jen and Liang Yen-te, and leading comrades of the provincial military district and of the PLA units stationed in the province including Sung Ming-tien, (Li Hsing-tsou), (Li Ta-li), (Chang Pin), (Tse Ching-cheng) and Wang Chung-i. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG INSPECTION GROUPS--In the winter of 1977 Heilungkiang units composed of workers of prefectures, counties, municipalities, Academy of Agricultural Sciences and state farms went to Hainan to breed 3,007 mou of high-yield, early-ripening strains. At present the harvest is in progress. According to statistics, 21,000 catties of seeds will be harvested and delivered. In late January, the Heilungkiang Agricultural Bureau grasped the situation in breeding high-yield, early-ripening strains in a timely fashion and organized inspection groups to go to Hainan to conduct an investigation. They overcame all kinds of difficulties and achieved a good harvest. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG SCIENCE DELEGATES--Heilungkiang delegates to the National Science Conference returned to Harbin from Peking by special plane on 4 April. Responsible comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and the Harbin municipal party committee such as Li Chien-pai and (Wang Kuan-chao), and office cadres of Heilungkiang and Harbin and representatives from various fields received them at the airport. When Comrade Wang I-lun, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and all delegates alighted from the plane, the masses waiting at the airport beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans. Responsible comrades of Heilungkiang and Harbin greeted all delegates and cordially shook hands with them at the airport. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG AFFORESTATION CIRCULAR--The Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular on spring afforestation. The circular called for efforts to 1) build shelter belts to protect farmland and plant trees around villages and houses and along rivers and roads according to local conditions; 2) insure high quality in afforestation and survival of trees; 3) do a good job in cultivating tree seeds and saplings and setting up sapling nurseries, and fulfill or overfulfill the tasks of producing sapings and popularizing fine tree strains; and 4) strengthen leadership and make a success of the afforestation campaign. The circular also called on leading comrades to take the lead in planting trees. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK]

CHANGCHUN FARM CONFERENCE--A Changchun provincial farm mechanization conference was recently held in Changchun. Comrade Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and Comrade Wei Chen-wu, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. The conference held that this was an important year in realizing farm mechanization, and that we should make it a success and insure the fulfillment of all plans. The conference urged all leaders to do a good job in carrying out plans and to strengthen leadership over this work. Counties that were designated as major grain producing ones should strive to make a success of this work and amass experience. Those that were not major grain producing counties should also do a good job in building one-third of the counties into Tachai-type ones and do a good job in fostering models and use them to direct this work. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK]

KIRIN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER FRONT--On 26 March the Kirin chemical fertilizer front overfulfilled its first quarter nitrogen fertilizer production plan 5 days ahead of schedule, increasing its output by 47 percent over the same period last year. In spite of the shortage of raw material it increased the total output of phosphatic fertilizer by over 5,000 tons over the same period last year. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK]

KIRIN HEALTH CAMPAIGN--The Kirin Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the patriotic public health campaign on 31 March. Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Committee of the Patriotic Public Health Campaign spoke at the conference. He said that the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee had decided to fully mobilize the masses to launch a spring patriotic public health campaign, which would conclude on 1 May, so as to thoroughly change the health situation in towns and cities throughout the province and effectively prevent diseases and improve people's health. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK]

KIRIN FORESTRY CIRCULAR--The Kirin Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular on strengthening forest conservation and fire prevention work. The circular called on the various departments concerned, various localities and party committees of counties, banners, factories and mines in the forest zone to realistically do a good job of this work in order to protect existing forest resources while paying attention to agriculture production and afforestation. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 SK]

LIAONING SPORTS CONFERENCE--Recently a Liaoning provincial work conference on physical culture was held in Shenyang. The conference held: In keeping with the high speed development of agricultural and industrial production, it is necessary to accelerate the development of sports in Liaoning. With hard struggles, in 8 years Liaoning Province should achieve a situation in which mass sports activities become widely diffused among the urban and rural areas; the people's physical fitness is greatly and strikingly improved; sports training after working hours is developed into a network system; the skill level of sports is raised on a large scale; and Liaoning Province is built into an important national sports base. Leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees including Tseng Shao-shan, Jen Chung-i, Hu I-min, Chang Shu-te, Wei Feng-ying, Tso Kun, Chang, Tieh-chin and Chang Chih-yuan were present. Secretary of Liaoning CCP Committee Chang Shu-te delivered an important speech. At the conference, Comrade (Wang Chin-sheng), deputy director of Liaoning Cultural and Education Office, delivered a report entitled: "Strive To Continue the Thorough Struggle Against the Gang of Four and To Accelerate Sports Development in Liaoning as well." [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 78 SK]

SUNG PING SPEAKS AT KANSU PUBLIC HEALTH FORUM

HK050756Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 3 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on 30 March which was attended by personnel of the provincial public health system.

Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, attended the forum and listened to the opinions of the participants. He also gave a talk. Over 80 people attended the forum including professors, experts, senior doctors, veteran doctors of Chinese medicine, and workers in medical prevention and in new medical science; and responsible comrades of the provincial Public Health Bureau and responsible comrades of the bureau's subordinate units.

During the forum, everyone freely expressed their opinions and offered suggestions concerning the current medical and public health work in this province. They pointed out: the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four is being intensified. However, responsible comrades of some units have ineffectively led this struggle. Their posture is not high thus leading the movement to a lukewarm state. The policies on cadres and on intellectuals have not been successfully implemented. The system of personal responsibility and the rational rules and regulations have not been set up and have not been put on a sound footing. Many people want to work hard but cannot find a way to do so. This is in utter disharmony with the situation in grasping the key link in running the country and in energetically and quickly promoting work. Everyone held that the key to promoting this province's medical and public health work as quickly as possible lies in leadership. We hope that all leading bodies will be quickly rectified and that a strong leadership core will be formed for leading the masses to advance.

At present there are four hospitals at provincial level and an institute of (?new medicine). These units have their own relatively good specialties. For instance, the provincial people's hospital specializes in burns, the No 1 affiliated hospital of the Lanchow hospital specializes in neoplasm and (hsieh-yeh) disease and the No 2 affiliated hospital specializes in neuropathic surgery and (miyaoke).

After listening to the opinions of the participants, Comrade Sung Ping gave a talk. He said: This forum is well conducted. It greatly inspires people. All the comrades are anxious about improving the current condition so as to meet the needs of the situation in energetically and quickly promoting work. This shows that under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua the enthusiasm of the intellectuals has been truly mobilized. Having such vigor, our medical research and medical and public health work can certainly catch up with the advanced levels and the tasks put forward by the party can certainly be fulfilled.

Comrade Sung Ping pointed out: There are quite a few problems on this province's public health front due to the serious interference of the gang of four and their agent in Kansu. At present, the pernicious influence of the gang is far from being eradicated. Our thinking has not yet been completely liberated. The gang smeared intellectuals as the stinking ninth category. This kind of smear has deep influence. We must deeply criticize and smash this shackle. Only by doing so can we work wholeheartedly and energetically. In the struggle to rebut the gang of four, leaders of some units lag behind actual conditions and the masses. This kind of situation should be changed quickly. In the past, some comrades implemented erroneous lines. Now they should at least distinguish between right and wrong on questions. Acknowledge mistakes if you have committed them.

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However, some of our leading comrades do not conscientiously examine their own mistakes and also resist self-criticism. They do not do a good job of leading the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a matter of fact, they are dragging along, are clamping down lids and are suppressing the masses. The fact is that nothing can be clamped down. People and higher leadership there sooner or later will lift off the lids. The cause of socialism is advancing. Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March. The leadership must assume a high posture and must listen to the opinions of the masses. The leadership must mobilize the masses to promote work, to correct mistakes and to continue revolution and must never lag behind.

At present, some leaders are dispirited and assume a posture of waiting to be punished. This is not good. We advise those cadres not to be concerned with personal gains and losses but to think more of the general tasks for the new period, of the four modernizations, of the great and far-reaching ideals of communism and of the future of this country.

Comrade Sung Ping pointed out: The public health system needs rectification. We must carry out the rectification to straighten out the ranks ideologically, organizationally and systematically. To carry out rectification is to carry out revolution. At present, hospitals are in disorder and show a complete lack of hygiene. There are many leaders but few are in charge of work. It is imperative to implement the system of the hospital director taking responsibility under the leadership of party committee. It is necessary to restore the system of the section chief taking responsibility. We must establish technical titles and select and appoint the really capable people. We must set up and perfect the system of personal responsibility and other rules and regulations.

Comrade Sung Ping encouraged everyone to resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua, to study again and again and to unite again and again. Under the inspiration of the 11th party congress the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference, he encourages everyone to advance in full stride and to strive to scale the heights of science.

URUMCHI COMMENTARY CALLS FOR INCREASED ACCUMULATION

OW051141Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "More Accumulation Means a Greater Contribution"]

[Excerpts] It is needless to argue over the question of whether or not we should promote socialist accumulation, but the issue was confounded by the gang of four. In order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, they mixed right with wrong by vilifying the promotion of accumulation for socialism as "putting profits in command" and vilified all forms of management as "control, restriction and repression." In discussing the questions of right and wrong concerning the line and thinking at the regional conference of the finance and trade front on learning from Taching and Tachai, the participants held that in order to develop the national economy quickly and accelerate the accomplishment of the four modernizations, it is necessary to make determined efforts to promote socialist accumulation.

Does promoting accumulation mean putting profits in command? No. Those holding this view are people who were attacked by the gang of four for "putting profits in command" and who still remember the attack with lingering fear. What does putting profits in command mean?

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It means disregarding party style, party policy and state planning, and doing nothing but chase after profits; that is, working energetically when there is a big profit, but working halfheartedly when the profit is small or idling about when there is no profit at all. This attitude pushes enterprises off of the correct path and divorces them from the great orientation of socialism.

We must thoroughly criticize the desire to put profits in command. However, criticizing this viewpoint in no way means abandoning socialist accumulation, and we should particularly not confuse this viewpoint with socialist accumulation. It is necessary to rectify the erroneous positions taken on this question. Judging from those units which have done a fairly good job in the finance and trade front movement in the autonomous region to learn from Taching and Tachai, most enterprises which have made accumulations for the state are able to resist the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, draw a distinction between promoting socialist accumulation and putting profits in command, and foster the idea that socialist enterprises must earn profits.

In making accumulations for socialism it is fundamental to have a correct line and crucial to have strong leadership. As long as the leadership is able to mobilize the masses with determination and enthusiasm, even units which have deficits can reverse the trend and start to make profits.

In making accumulations for socialism it is also necessary to eliminate the ideological obstacle of maintaining that losses are justifiable. Under the pretext that it is justifiable to have losses, the leaders of some enterprises say: "Our enterprise [words indistinct]," meaning that we cannot do anything to stop losses.

In socialist society, more accumulation means more contributions to socialism. Staff and workers on the finance and trade front, let us vie with each other in the course of grasping the key link and running the country well. Those who accumulate more contribute more to socialism.

TSINGHAI METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU IMPROVES FORECASTING

OW052034Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] In the past year scientists and technicians of the Tsinghai Provincial Meteorological Bureau and weather forecasting stations have studied the weather in our province and have organized a number of campaigns to improve weather forecasting. They have made gratifying achievements in determining the frequency of calamitous weather changes in our province and in improving weather forecasting methods. The seasonal changes start in late autumn and early winter, annually bringing snow to the Tsinghai Plateau. The first cold wave also arrives on the Tsinghai Plateau usually accompanied by a sharp drop in temperature and strong winds and snowstorms. At times the snow is so heavy that it blocks passage to the mountains, stopping traffic and jeopardizing the safety of livestock over the winter season. In order to determine the cause of disastrous snowstorms on the plateau and master the forecasting methods, they have studied actual conditions relating to production and achieved some results in this endeavor.

Last year, the scientists and technicians applied 10 different statistical methods to snowstorm forecasting. They forecast that heavy snow would fall in the central and southern parts of the Tsinghai Plateau for a period of time in early winter that would block passage to the mountains. The party committee of the provincial Meteorological Bureau expeditiously briefed the provincial party committee about the snowstorms on the basis of the forecast and alerted all localities throughout the province to take precautionary measures without delay.

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As it turned out, heavy snow did fall on the plateau last winter which blocked passage to the mountains, thus verifying the correctness of the forecast. As a result, the loss of lives and property was minimized.

In order to effectively prevent mountain floods caused by torrential rain and coordinate other preventive work, weather forecasting personnel have made analytical and inductive studies on past extraordinary torrential rains reported in the area in the past and developed the necessary data to forecast torrential rains and hailstorms on the plateau. They have set up a forecasting system using meteorological data and statistics. The data and charts put into use in the past year are found to be effective and their efficiency has continued to improve. On the basis of their studies, a number of articles have been written by the meteorological personnel as a gift to the National Science Conference. The articles included: "A Study of Snowstorms on the Plateau"; "A Study on Forecasting the First Winter Cold Wave on the Tsinghai Plateau"; "A Forecast on Summer Torrential Rains on the Tsinghai Plateau Based on Analysis and Statistics"; and "A Forecast on Hailstorms Over the Hungyen Area in Tsinghai Province."

BRIEFS

SINKIANG COMMUTER STUDENTS--The Planning Commission and the Education Bureau of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region has issued a circular on enrolling commuter students in colleges from among the 1977 high school graduates. The circular says that the students must be able to show evidence of permanent residence near the colleges they will attend and are required to commute throughout the period of study. Commuter students will be treated the same as boarding students. The enrollment of commuter students will start from mid-March and classes will begin in early April. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW]

SINKIANG SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--The recently revived Sinkiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has selected 19 scientific research projects to greet the convocation of the National Science Conference. This branch includes four research institutes of physics, chemistry, soil biology, and geology and geography, and other supplementary organs. The Sinkiang branch has some 500 personnel of 10 nationalities, including Han, Uighur, Kazakh, Hui, Hsipo, Mongol, Manchu, Pai, Daghor, and Tatars. The revival of the Sinkiang branch is of great significance for advancing our country's scientific research and accelerating the four modernizations program in Sinkiang. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW]

SINKIANG CADRE TRAINING--The sixth rotational training class of Sinkiang's (Tungbo) "7 May" cadre school began on 15 March. The cadres come from prefectures, municipalities, counties and regimental farms in Sinkiang; organs of the regional party and revolutionary committees; and all units under direct control of Sinkiang Autonomous Region. Chang Shih-kung, secretary of the regional party committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. Also present were comrades from the organizational and propaganda departments of the regional party committee. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW]

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